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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 14.

Bay State Towns Cut Tax; British Admit Sea Losses; Plant-Seizing Bill Rushed

The World's Day—June 9, 1941

New England: 129 Bay State Towns Reduce Taxes

Real estate taxes in 129 Massachusetts cities and towns will be reduced this year from 1940 levels, while increases have been decreed in only 76. [Page 5.]

Municipal officials of the Bay State were warned not to stage blackouts until authorized by the State. [Page 2.]

A scheduled hearing of Federal contempt-of-court charges against the Bethlehem Steel Company was deferred, leading to rumors that the company had agreed to a change of labor policy. [Page 2.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall paid a visit of inspection to Army forts in Boston Harbor. [Details of this and other military news: Page 4.]

Commencement exercises were held in more than a dozen New England colleges and universities. [Details and pictures: Pages 1, 2, 4, and 5.]

Judge Charles F. Gadsby of Suffolk Superior Court reversed a lower court finding of guilty against three men charged with distributing handbills near the Charles River Basin three weeks ago. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: Admiralty Admits Crete Sinkings

A cruiser and two destroyers—the Calcutta, the Hereward and Imperial—were admitted by the British to have been lost in the evacuation from Crete. The British had previously admitted loss of two cruisers and four destroyers.

Factories, docks and railroads, along the Ruhr in Germany's industrial areas, were damaged by British RAF bombers. The Luftwaffe made isolated forays over Britain, the British said.

Two more supply ships for the sunken German dreadnaught Bismarck were reported sunk by the British, making five supply ships and a trawler sent to the bottom following operations against the German battleships.

In Washington: Bill on Taking Plants Rushed

Leaders of both major parties prepared to rush legislation through Congress to permit the Government by law to take over manufacturing plants faced by "an existing or threatened failure" of production. The President, in taking over the struck North American aircraft factory at Inglewood, Calif., acted in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Major radio networks are opposed "to any and all regulation," James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

While the Senate considered making 27 years the top age limit for selective service, reports circulated in the Capital that military leaders favor limiting conscription to men from 21 to 24.

Lowering of exemptions on Federal income taxes was foreseen by Capitol observers for both single and married persons as the House Ways and Means Committee continued work on the new income tax program.

Ralph K. Davies, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of California, was appointed Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator by Harold L. Ickes, who is directing the Government's effort to meet the threatened oil shortage.

President Roosevelt was back at the White House after a week end cruise on the yacht Potomac. His guests on the Chesapeake Bay trip were Crown Princess Martha of Norway, her daughter, Princess Ragnhild; Harry L. Hopkins, his son Robert and Daughter Diana, and Capt. John R. Beardall, Presidential naval aide.

National: Kettering Predicts U-Boat Nemesis

Charles F. Kettering, head of General Motors' Research Division, predicted completion of a device to drive German submarines from the seas "within a reasonable time." [Page 8.]

Arcadia, Fla. (AP)—Ninety-nine fledgling Royal Air Force cadets, smiling through their travel grime, ended a 5,000 mile journey from England today to begin primary training under American instructors.

Charlotte, N. C. (AP)—Capt Elliott White Springs of Fort Mill, S. C., internationally famous World War fighter pilot and nationally known industrialist, was recalled to Army service today and will be assigned immediately as executive officer of the Charlotte air base.

In Africa: Alexandria Under Heaviest Raid

The heaviest Nazi air raid yet unleashed against Alexandria, British naval base in Egypt, was reported to have caused hundreds of casualties although no warships or military objectives were said to have been hit. German reports said port and naval depots were hit and fires started in military areas.

RAF bombers were reported to have caused damage at Bengasi, chief port for Axis reinforcements and supplies.

Another 1,200 prisoners were claimed by the British in a continuing advance against Italian remnants in southwestern Ethiopia.

In Europe: Duce Says War at Decisive Point

Premier Mussolini declared today that the war "has now assumed the character of a war between two worlds" and is now at "one of its most decisive moments." [Page 7.]

In Syria: Allies Near Damascus and Beirut

Free French and British troops, moving into Syria and Lebanon in a three-pronged drive, were reported to have reached points 40 miles from Damascus and Beirut, capitals of the two mandated countries.

British naval forces bombarded the Syrian port of Tripoli, terminus of the Syrian oil pipe line from Iraq oil fields.

British bombers, according to French reports from Beirut, have attacked Beirut and Damascus, and airfields in several parts of the country.

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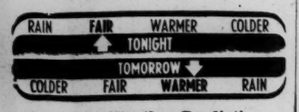

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Clipper at Lisbon After Fog Delay

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper arrived in Lisbon June 9 having flown from nearby Setubal where it was forced to land June 8 because of a thick fog It was the first time since the trans-Atlantic run was started that the plane was unable to land here.

The Clipper's nine passengers and mail were landed safely at the alternate seaplane base at Setubal and sent to Lisbon overland.

Spiritual Note Marks College Graduations

Commencement exercises held at more than a dozen institutions in New England.

Baccalaureate and Commencement speakers at New England Universities and colleges placed special emphasis today upon the spiritual aspects of democracy, as they called upon young graduates to do their part in meeting the unprecedented challenges of the totalitarian powers.

More than a dozen colleges and universities held their graduation exercises today.

At Boston University's 68th annual Commencement exercises in Boston Arena, 1264 student candidates presented for degrees were called upon by Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard of Connecticut to lead in a war against machine-dominated totalitarianism.

Emphasizing that this war will not be fought by guns alone, Dr. Shepard added that the most important contribution the students could make would be the creative imagination which would show how the forces released by natural science could be used for developing a more human world.

Simmons College held Commencement ceremonies in Symphony Hall, with degrees conferred upon 420 graduates by Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of the College. Dr. William Allen Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, delivered the Commencement address. The senior luncheon, which immediately followed the exercises, concluded the three-day Commencement week end, which began with the Alumnae Association meeting on Saturday.

In Cambridge, alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gathered from all parts of the United States today to participate in a number of events, among them the dedication of a memorial to the late Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President of the Institute from 1909 to 1920. Following these ceremonies, the portrait of Karl T. Compton, President, was unveiled in the new Rogers Building. Tonight, the Statler Hotel will be the scene of the great annual alumni dinner, where Dr. Compton will report on current activities at the Institute.

But Greater Boston colleges were not alone in New England commencement activities. At Worcester, Clark University's graduating exercises took place yesterday. Mount Holyoke College observed its Commencement today.

At Amherst, Massachusetts State College conferred degrees upon 269 candidates and 73 graduate students at its 71st Commencement. Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, the keynote speaker, told graduates that "preparedness is the one question that hounds us all through life. The world is passing through an epoch in which the very basic foundations of society are being undermined as never before," he said.

Details and pictures of Boston University and Simmons College commencements: Page 2.

List of honorary degrees awarded in New England: Page 4.

Hub Commuters Tell How They Ride and Where

Thousands of questionnaires distributed to commuters on in-town Boston trains today were helping the State Department of Public Utilities in its unprecedented plan to mold Elevated, bus and railroad services into the first co-ordinated transportation system ever devised for this region.

By 9 o'clock this morning, more than 10,000 commuters had responded on Boston and Maine trains alone with answers to a four-fold quiz seeking to find out where they got on the train, how often they made the trip during the week or month, where they got off and where they were going after leaving the train.

Although ticket-buyers appeared to view the quiz somewhat in the light of a game to pass the time away, railroad officials reported that they had received an almost 100 per cent response to questions. Each commuter who got on the train within a 10 to 15 mile radius of the North and South Stations was given the card quiz by conductors who collected the answers with ticket stubs when the commuters got off.

The answers are to be used as a basis for plans to unify railroads and elevated services for the good of a community transportation system that has frequently been under attack. One plan is to provide means for through traffic rather than throwing excessive burdens upon Boston's terminal facilities.

Picture on Page 2

Army Takes Over Plane Plant; Allies Nearing Syrian Capital

British and Free French troops push forward toward cities of Damascus and Beirut.

By the Associated Press

British and Free French troops penetrated into French Syria and Lebanon today to points less than 40 miles from Damascus and Beirut. A British naval squadron was reported anchored before Tripoli and Beirut, apparently negotiating for surrender of the two cities.

Capture of 140 German parachute troops was reported in a Reuters dispatch which said the Syrian populace was welcoming the Allied attackers.

Many desertions from the French Army defending Syria were reported as the British and Free French showered the country with leaflets urging the people to cease resistance. Other RAF planes, according to the French High Command, bombarded Damascus and Beirut, as well as Syrian airdromes.

While heavy resistance was, as far as was known, being put up by the French defenders, reports from Cairo, Egypt, said German forces were concentrating on Rhodes and other Italian-owned Dodecanese islands, on the sea route from German-occupied Greece to Syria. [Details: Page 9.]

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 9—The advance of Allied troops to forestall the establishment of effective Nazi control in Syria and to dispose of the German vanguard which already has been infiltrated there is welcomed here as a strategic move that abundantly justifies even the risk of hastening the trend of the Vichy Government toward an active military alliance with Germany.

There are six principal reasons why the seizing of the initiative in this field has brought a feeling of national relief here. They are:

1. It represents a bold attempt to arrest one arm of the pincers which the Axis powers seek to close upon the Suez Canal.

2. Occupation of Syrian airdromes by the British would reduce by nearly 100 miles the distance fighter planes must fly in order to defend Cyprus, the only remaining British outpost in the line of the Nazi advance from the Balkan "springboard" to the Near East.

3. Syria is a dangerous doorway through which the Germans, if they captured Cyprus, could bring by coastal transports the heavy material needed to consolidate the work of their airborne advance guards in striking toward the coveted oil fields of Iran and Iraq.

4. British occupation of Syria and the enlistment of the sympathies of that country would prevent the Army of Palestine from being outflanked, Egypt from being directly menaced from the Northeast, and the security of Britain's

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Wide World

Where Army Has Ended Serious Defense Tie-Up

Planes for the United States' armed forces under construction in the Inglewood, Calif., plant of the North American Aviation Company. The firm has millions of dollars in airplane defense contracts for the United States and the British Royal Air Force.

Battle of Intrigue In the Middle East

Inside the War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

The British decision to move into Syria before that country became the German bridgehead to the Middle East was precipitated by the recent "war" in Iraq between the pro-Nazi government of Rashid Ali el Gailani and the British Imperial forces. At the time Nazi air units co-operating with the rebels made free use of Syrian airports. The whole episode revealed a new and imminent peril to Britain's position in yet another vital sector of the east.

The defeat of Rashid Ali has momentarily postponed, but by no means removed, this threat which would greatly increase should the Germans obtain a firm foothold in Syria.

Iraq is coveted for its rich oil fields, the possession of which would make a mockery of talk of cutting off Germany's fuel supply. But even more important for the strategy of the war is the Iraq geographic position. It lies directly athwart the ancient path of empire, which since the time of Alexander has been the road to India and the Orient. Like Suez, Iraqi airfields, roads, and harbors are essential links in Britain's line of communications.

These are the reasons why Germany long ago chose Iraq for the thin end of its wedge into the Arab world.

The chronicle of recent events in Baghdad, ancient city of Haroun el Rashid and Capital of modern Iraq, is like a modern sequel to the Arabian nights, a story of plotting and intrigue with a strange blend of western and oriental political methods. The villain—or hero from the Nazi viewpoint—of the piece is Rashid Ali el Gailani, leader and founder of the extremist Ikha Nationalist Party. At 49 Rashid Ali has a record of serving in seven of Iraq's 21 governments, thrice as Premier. Recently he threw off his mask and stood revealed as the direct agent of Adolf Hitler.

Threads in Conspiracy

But the facts of the developments leading up to the April 4th coup d'etat, while known to the Near East, have never reached the world at large.

From Baghdad the thread of conspiracy originally led across the desert to the German Ambassador in Ankara, Franz von Papen, and from there to Berlin. Later, Otto von Hentig established his headquarters in Beirut and gathered all the strands of Nazi activity in the Arab world into his hands. Thereafter control was less remote and events moved more rapidly.

There existed in Iraq a small but vociferous group of disgruntled

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Riots Precede Troops Entry Into Air Plant

LOS ANGELES, June 9 (AP)—Three thousand U. S. troops, bayonets drawn, and carrying machine guns, took over the strike-bound North American Aviation Company plant today under Presidential proclamation after two riots in which tear gas bombs were hurled between police and a Congress of Industrial Organizations picket line, 1,000-strong.

Six persons were taken to the Venice Hospital after fights between the pickets and workers who tried to enter the plant. Strikers generally yielded as troops of the 15th Infantry advanced on the big plane factory in long skirmish lines, but one who stood his ground was bayoneted and taken to a hospital.

Efficiently Carried Out

The soldiers moved into the plant quietly. Disorders ceased when the convoy came down the road, and the occupation of the great aircraft manufacturing center took place with the simplicity of a routine military maneuver.

Twenty-five minutes after the first disorder, quiet was restored when word passed, "The troops are coming." A military truck moved down the boulevard, loaded with soldiers. It was followed by some 50 more.

The big gates of the plant swung open and the troops moved in.

The motor convoy in its approach to the plant was augmented by two marching columns approaching from another direction.

Welcome Signs

The foot troops immediately took up positions along the field opposite to the North American plant.

Pickets moved out of the way of the troops, and placards were raised reading:

"Welcome Army. Keep Out the Scabs."

In taking over the plant, Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Barnshaw, in charge of the Western District Office of the Army Air Corps, issued a statement, saying:

"I ask all law-abiding citizens in this community to assist authorities and employees in the exercise of their duties and their privilege to return to work.

"Under Government control, employees of North American Aviation will not be coerced or intimidated to return to or remain in the plant. At the same time and to the extent possible under the law, no person or organization will be permitted to coerce or intimidate any individual who desires to return to work, nor will any action calculated to delay, hinder or endanger national defense production in the plant be tolerated."

Mayor Addresses Workers

Tear gas bombs were hurled against the pickets shortly after Mayor Fletcher Bowron addressed 800 workers at one of the big gates and told them:

"If you want to go back to work you are going to have the opportunity to do so."

The bombs were tossed from a wing of the big plane factory and succeeded in splitting the picket lines for a short time. Some sporadic hand-to-hand fighting continued as police reinforcements were brought in, and these were augmented by Sheriff's deputies, State Highway patrolmen, district attorney's special officers and FBI men. Altogether there were approximately 600 officers on hand.

Roosevelt orders troops into California plant to end grave tie-up in defense orders.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—Acting under full emergency executive powers, President Roosevelt today ordered the United States Army to take possession of the strike-locked plant of the North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, Calif.

He thereby gave the Government's long-delayed answer to the anxious question of defense strikes. Stoppages of defense production will no longer be tolerated. They will be met by Government operation.

"Our country is in danger," the President gravely declared in a statement which he issued at the White House accompanying his order to the Army.

He called upon the workers to return to their jobs "with full confidence in the desire and ability of this Administration to protect their persons and their interests."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed abiding confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of American labor, pledged that their fundamental rights as free citizens will be protected, and gave assurance that negotiations will be continued guaranteeing a settlement of the wage dispute which will be fair and reasonable to the workers and to the company.

The President acted under his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's armed forces.

He acted with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet.

Order Signed at 10:40 A. M.

He acted with the specific assent and at the recommendation of the War Department, the Justice Department, the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and the Office of Production Management.

His decision to break the Inglewood strike, tying up as it is nearly $200,000,000 of airplane contracts for the Government and Britain, is indorsed by the leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and Sidney Hillman of the OPM.

Mr. Roosevelt issued his momentous executive order at 10:40 a. m, from his study on the second floor of the White House after long-distance telephone communication with the Army officer who was already at the North American plant.

With the President in his study were Col. Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War; Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General; Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Co-ordinator; Mr. Hillman, and Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary.

Before Mr. Roosevelt signed the order he had been informed that the situation at Inglewood had reached a point at which it could no longer be controlled by the Los Angeles police.

Pickets Barred Way

The President was informed by telephone that a large group of men, with dinner pails in hand, were ready at the gate to go back to work but that they were being prevented by pickets.

As soon as Mr. Roosevelt signed the order, Colonel Patterson telephoned to Inglewood to instruct the military to give protection to men returning to work, leaving work and at their homes.

Mr. Early announced that Mr. Hillman and others present at the White House agreed that issuance of the order was necessary if the plant was to open and operate.

In executing the President's order Colonel Patterson talked with Lieut. Col. Charles E. Branshaw, Army technician in charge of aircraft production in Southern California, who told the Under-Secretary that many workers were willing to return to their jobs but that they seemed timid or hesitant to do so without Army protection.

Consequently the President instructed the War Department to take over immediately, to provide full military protection to every worker and to operate the plant.

The employment of Federal troops to open a struck plant has few precedents in American peace time history. It is stated that this is only the second time in 10 years that Federal troops have been used to cope with any domestic disorder, the last occasion being the dispersal of the World War bonus army at the direction of President Hoover. Federal troops were also summoned to restore order in the Pullman strike in Illinois at the end of the last century.

First announcement of the Pres-

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Mrs. Roosevelt regrets use of troops in strike: Page 8.

Text of order of Roosevelt taking over aircraft plant: Page 19.

Other labor developments: Page 19.

U.S.-French Relations: Envoy Explains

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—No break in Franco-American diplomatic relations is imminent despite the wishes of some parties, Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador to Washington, said today, following a long and "detailed" conversation with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

At the same time, the Ambassador did not deny that the Secretary had told him that the United States Government felt that the British were justified in moving into Syria. He said, however, that he had told the Secretary that the French people were both "angry and sad" at the turn of events in the Near East.

"I say today, as I said before The British will not capture any German troops or planes in Syria or Lebanon," he declared, implying that none were there. "France has lived up to the armistice," he added.

Situation Stabilized

The Ambassador also denied that any American action in regard to the French Caribbean island of Martinique would take place, saying that the Franco-American agreement, which was disclosed Saturday in a letter from Mr. Hull to Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, indicated that conditions were stabilized there.

Mr. Hull said that the agreement, which was drawn up between Admiral Robert, the French Commander at Martinique, and United States Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, outlawed certain activities at Martinique which might be harmful to this country.

The agreement, which has the approval of the French Government at Vichy, has been in effect for some time, although neither the State Department nor the French Embassy saw fit to disclose it prior to the week end.

Hull Continues Study

Mr. Hull has indicated, however, that the United States is giving close and continuing attention to the question of French possessions in the New World and that the matter is not closed. This is in line with President Roosevelt's recent warning over the radio that this country was ready to act if Germany were found to be moving toward these possessions.

Referring to the clash in Syria, M. Henry-Haye said he hoped that the French would resist and that the fighting could be "localized."

"But when you fire a gun, you know how it is. It is liable to spread," he added.

Asked concerning reports that Vice-Premier Jean Darlan and Gen. Maxime Weygand, in command of French forces in North Africa, were in disagreement over the extent of Franco-German collaboration, M. Henry-Haye said that General Weygand had just stated that he was a soldier who obeyed his commanding officer and that the officer was Marshal Philippe Pétain.

"General Weygand is obeying Marshal Pétain as are other Frenchmen," the Ambassador said. "If you knew the number of the so-called Free French forces you would be surprised."

"The only person who is pleased by the conflict in Syria is the Commander-in-Chief of the Axis forces in Libya, since it reduces the number of Allied troops there," he said.

Referring to the declaration of Gen. Georges Catroux, former Governor of French Indo-China and now a Free French leader with the British Near East Army, guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria and Lebanon, the French Ambassador said that this was laughable.

"Back in 1936 when the Government of Premier Léon Blum was negotiating a treaty with Syria and Lebanon for their independence, General Catroux strongly opposed this move. Now he is promising it," he declared.

More Folks Per Mile Found on Martinique

Modern Martinique is one of the world's most crowded spots. With an area of only 385 square miles it holds more than 250,000 people, roughly 650 to the square mile. Ruled by a small group of whites, most of them are Negroes, mulattoes, and what are called "copre, chabin and matés."—a mixture of African, Carib Indian, European and even Asiatic blood.

Normally, Martinique's chief economic value to France lies in its large sugar production and its auxiliary, the rum industry. Cacao, bananas, pineapples, and tobacco are also grown.

Boston University Awards Eight Honorary Degrees at Commencement

End Foreseen In Bethlehem NLRB Dispute

Prospects of a nationwide settlement of the dispute between the National Labor Relations Board and the Bethlehem Steel Company emerged in Boston today upon postponement until June 12 of the hearing on contempt charges against the company.

Scheduled as the introduction to a three or four-week hearing before three judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, the contempt charges brought by the NLRB include an allegation that the Company failed to disestablish the company union at its Fore River plant.

Representatives of both sides met with Senior Justice Calvert Magruder of the Appellate Court on June 7.

Bernard Donoghue, NLRB attorney sent from Washington to handle the case, said this morning that it had been postponed at the request of both parties. He declined to give a reason for the postponement.

John Hall, local attorney for the Bethlehem Company, said, however, that the case was postponed at the request of the Labor Board.

Neither man would confirm or deny the report that Bethelehem would shortly issue a statement settling disputes which have arisen between it and labor.

Such action is expected in Federal circles as a result of the President's policy in regards to the strike of aviation workers at Inglewood, Calif.

According to local officials, the agreement would determine bargaining agencies for labor and guarantee that Bethlehem would neither promote nor deal with company unions.

The proposed agreement would affect all Bethlehem shipbuilding plants throughout the United States, according to observers in Boston.

Historic Lexington Elm Blown Down

LEXINGTON, Mass., June 9 (AP) —An historic elm tree, bearing a spike to which George Washington tied his horse during a visit in 1789, was blown down by winds of gale force during the night.

The tree stood in front of the Munroe Tavern, now owned by the Lexington Historical Society. The building was used as headquarters and field hospital by the British forces during the Revolutionary War Batfle of Lexington.

Washington, touring New England as President of the United States, stopped at the tavern for dinner the night of Nov. 5, 1789, while visiting New England battlefields.

By a Staff Photographer

Where Do Boston's Commuters Go?

Railroad Commuters Claire Garrity, left, and Constance Foley, right, receive their questionnaires from Conductor Cameron Mackay on the Swampscott-to-Boston run. The questions seek the source and destination of inbound Boston rail traffic. Inset: Joseph M. Sullivan, Assistant Superintendent of the North Station Terminal Division, is in charge of the quiz.

Communities Urged to Delay The Staging of Blackouts

Massachusetts municipal officials were urged today not to attempt to stage "blackouts" until the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety recommends such tests.

Major Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Division, in a statement, announced that the 22-member committee had been appointed to study the rights and liabilities of municipalities in regard to blackouts and advised against any blackout attempt until the committee makes its report.

The blackout committee is headed by Neil W. Rice, President of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. The membership covers various fields in government and natural science concerned with blackouts.

General Needham said the blackout committee, "will prepare rules and regulations to be applied locally. The blackout committee has been divided into subcommittees to study all the phases of blackout procedure.

"We have just sent representatives of the committee to Canada to observe the three blackouts being conducted at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. They will issue a report to the committee on their return.

"As soon as the committee has completed its work, a blackout pamphlet will be issued and proper instructions will be distributed in all parts of the Commonwealth.

It is the belief of the committee that no blackout should be conducted in any town or community before the blackout committee has made a full report and the air-raid precaution system is thoroughly organized."

Among the blackout committee members were: Lieut. R. J. Borromey, representing Division Headquarters of the United States Coast Guard; Lieut. Richard David, representing the First Naval District; Colonel Pierre Keiffer representing the Third Corps Area; N. Wendell Endicott, member of the Massachusetts State Guard Special Mission to England.

Dr. Neilson The Speaker At Simmons

"Self-defense is one principle that needs no defense," declared Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, this morning at the 36th Commencement of Simmons College. This view is not held by one group or one party, he said, but by the Nation.

The substance of his speech, he told graduates, would be to clear up the many misapprehensions held by their generation. "Charity begins at home," is a widely held proverb, but is not true of our nation.

We can't waste our energies on things concerning only this nation, he went on. We spend them on those that are in need, those that we believe in.

The opposition to the aid-to-Britain policy is based on the belief that "it will pay them" to stay out of war. But America, Dr. Neilson said, "cares more for its freedom, its generosities, than for its safety and its comfort."

Pacifism cannot cure the political evils of the day, he emphasized, pointing out that aggressors don't "melt away."

Appeasers, he added, mentioning Charles A. Lindbergh, err in blaming college professors and idealists for the loss of the Versailles peace. Senators, congressmen, and the isolationist minority which prevented American entrance into the League of Nations, "had a hand" in it, he said.

Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of the college, conferred the degrees upon the 420 graduates. Jane Louise Mesick, Dean of the College, presented the 338 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The 29 candidates for the Degree of Master of Science were presented by Dr. James Mead Hyatt, Dean of the Graduate Division. There were also 53 diplomas given for graduate work completed at Simmons.

A procession of the faculty, robed in the various capes of their doctorates, opened the Commencement exercises. The all-red robe with blue border worn by the speaker, Dr. Neilson, stood out from the more sober gowns of the Simmons faculty.

The Senior luncheon following the Commencement exercises will conclude the three-day Commencement week end, which began with the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association Saturday morning. Class Day exercises were held Saturday afternoon on the upper class campus. The Juniors, carrying the traditional Daisy Chain, led the graduating class across the campus for the ivy planting ceremony and the step singing in the colonnade. The Seniors sang on the steps for the last time and their president placed her cap and gown on next year's Senior Class president.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, Quincy, at 8 p. m.

Last dinner meeting of the season of the Centro Cultural Hispano of Boston. Featuring the entertainment will be a Spanish dance performed by Miss Edna Swift and her ballet group. Dancing will follow the entertainment. In the main ballroom, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, at 6:30 p. m.

Community Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Program. The part that the United States Veterans' Bureau will play in national defense will be discussed by Capt. George S. V. Welch, of the United States Marines, chief attorney of the Veterans Administration headquarters in Boston. At the Brunswick Civic Club, 612B Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, at 8 p. m.

Boston Churchmen's Rally under the auspices of the nation-wide "Churchmen's Campaign for Peace Through Mediation." The Rev. Dr. George A. Buttrick of New York will speak on "America's Mission in This Hour." Among the scheduled participants are the Rev. Dr. Horace F. Houlton of Brockton, President of the State Council of Churches, who will preside; the Rev. Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt of Brookline, who will conduct the prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Issac Higginbotham, General Secretary of the Baptist convention, who will read from the Scriptures. In Trinity Church, Copley Square, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Vocal Recital by students of the Malkin Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Lambert Murphy. Margaret Gorham Glaser, accompanist. In Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. Admission free.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Italian Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Garden Party for the benefit of refugees at the Stampleman Estate, Cohasset, under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Massachusetts branch. Among the features will be opportunity for picnicking, golf links, ping pong, croquet, visiting the rose garden and swimming pool. Activities and care for small children will also be supplied. Refreshments will be served from 4 to 6 p. m. Speakers will be Frau Emmy Camp of Germany at 3:30 p. m., and Miss Emily G. Balch, at 4:30 p. m. Take the South Shore Drive through Quincy, Hingham; then Route 3A to Beechwood Street, Cohasset. For those needing transportation, call Tro. 6883, for which a nominal fee of 50 cents will be charged. From 1 to 6 p. m. Admission, 50 cents.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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By a Staff Photographer

Awaiting Commencement Exercises at Simmons

Just before Commencement exercises made them alumnae of Simmons College, this group of cap-and-gowned seniors, a few of the 420 who were graduated this morning, were photographed marching down the stairs at Symphony Hall. Dr. William Allen Neilson, former President of Smith College, was the speaker at the 36th annual Simmons Commencement.

B. U. Graduates Hear Plea to Meet Totalitarian Threat

A ringing appeal to youth to ride forth to meet the challenge of mechanized totalitarian nations was sounded by Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard, of Connecticut, who addressed 1,264 graduates of Boston University, their relatives and friends at the annual Commencement in the Boston arena this morning.

The University's 68th annual graduation exercises opened at 10:30 under the presiding hand of President Daniel L. Marsh. And in addition to the students presented for degrees, eight distinguished citizens received honorary degrees.

Tuning his theme to world conditions, and keying his challenge to modern youth who are living in fabulous times, Lieutenant-Governor Shepard, Professor of English in Trinity College, took as his text the words of Emerson: "Things are in the saddle and ride mankind."

Calling attention to the tremendous advances made by mechanization during the last 50 years, Lieutenant Governor Shepard threw out this challenging question: "Will man be overwhelmed by the forces that he, himself, has released, or will he manage and drive these powers in the way that he, as a human being, wishes and wills to go?

"That is the question that confronts us in the war now convulsing the nations," continued Dr. Shepard. "On the one hand are the totalitarian peoples who have carried their worship of machines so far that they, themselves, have become mechanized. On the other are those free peoples who remember that God created man only a little lower than the angels. One may call this the War of Men against the Machines," Dr. Shepard emphasized.

Soon Be Over

"Some of you," he continued, "have already been called into service in the most literal sense. But every member of this class will wish to serve in one way or another and this war will not be fought with guns alone. Most important of all will be the creative imagination of those who show us how the forces released by modern science can be made to do our bidding in the development of a more human world.

"This transient fury of our blood and breath will soon be over," Dr. Shepard said. "In a hundred years from now—and that is but a single tick of the vast clock of the stars—the work of every person in this room will be done. What we wish to know now, each one of us, is how to make this tiny breathing-while count for most—not for the passing day alone, but for all the human days, not for our lives alone, but for that whole divine experiment which we call human life.

"Take the best of what you have learned about the human past," he urged the graduates, "and put it to work again in the human future."

In an interview prior to his address, the Lieutenant Governor admitted he believed the United States inevitably will have to play a part in the present world crisis. He declined to say whether or not he thought this would be as an active fighting partner of Britain. He admitted, however, that he is not an isolationist.

The Connecticut Government official warned that in fighting Naziism with its own weapons, there is danger "of our becoming like that which we hate." He pointed out that in Germany people have become machine-like, "efficient, thoughtless, and precise," accepting their lot as that of a cog in a huge war machine.

America, he said, must cling to the spiritual values which have played so large a part in its history and guard against the materialism and mechanistic tendencies which have become more and more prominent in recent decades. These spiritual values constitute one of the most formidable weapons against Naziism, he declared.

Later in the program, the keynote speaker was awarded the Doctor of Humanities honorary degree. In hooding him, President Marsh referred to him as "a politarch among literati, and a literatus among politicians."

Dignified Exercises

Call to order in the evergreen-banked auditorium for the morning's formal, dignified exercises was given, according to custom, by former Governor of Massachusetts, Frank G. Allen, Chairman of the University Board of Trustees. Scarlet and white flowers in the colors of the University decorated the rostrum.

Prominent in the center of the stage was a high-backed, ancient-appearing, leather-upholstered chair of carved dark wood which President Marsh occupies during each Commencement ceremony. This handsome piece of furniture is historic in the annals of Boston University. It belonged originally to Isaac Rich, one of the three founders of the University.

From it President Marsh stepped this morning and presented degrees to 1,264 candidates, including 549 graduate degrees, 481 undergraduate degrees, and 234 certificates and diplomas.

These were divided as follows by the individual colleges: College of Liberal Arts, 114; College of Business Administration, 270; College of Practical Arts and Letters, 81; College of Music, 27; Sargent College of Physical Education, 65; School of Theology, 82; School of Law, 95; School of Medicine, 32; School of Education, 330; School of Social Work, 25, and Graduate School, 143.

Colorful Event

The entrance march was a colorful affair, with the national emblem and the University's colors carried at the head of the procession. Guidons borne by the student marshals at the head of each departmental section of the academic procession identified each of the University's graduate schools and undergraduate colleges. Different colors worn in the tassels of mortarboards also indicated the field of knowledge which the students had pursued toward the degree—green for medicine, purple for law, rose for music, and others.

With the power invested in him by the President of the United States, President March commissioned 34 officers: 14 seniors as second lieutenants in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve; 11 as second lieutenants in the Infantry Reserve; and 9 as second lieutenants in the Medical Corps Reserve.

Another bright spot of color in the morning's pageant was provided by the brilliant new academic robe worn by President Marsh. A gift to him by the Board of Trustees this past spring, the robe is made of scarlet silk with a white cape of rich ermine. Gold velvet bars decorate the sleeves. It is in keeping with the growing custom of University Presidents to wear academic regalia in the colors of their universities.

One of the pleasures of the morning for the Boston University leader was the conferring of a Bachelor of Arts degree upon his youngest daughter Harriet, who was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts. Harriet is the fourth of the Marsh daughters to be graduated from their father's alma mater.

Honorary Degrees

A woman and seven men, whose distinguished achievements have marked them as leaders in their chosen fields were honored when Dr. Marsh, with impressive ceremony and carefully worded citations, hooded them with honorary degrees in the best academic tradition.

Doctor of Science In Education:

Paul Edgar Elicker, of Washington, D. C., and Newton, Mass., Executive Secretary of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals.

Doctor of Science:

Dr. Henry Meeker Pollock, of Allston, Mass., Superintendent of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals.

Doctor of Laws:

George Edward Bushnell, of Highland Park, Mich., former Chief Justice, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Michigan;

Dr. Felix Forte, of Belmont, Mass., an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts;

Dr. Dewey Short, of Washington, D. C., and Galena, Mo., Member of the United States House of Representatives from Miessouri;

Dr. Robert Williams, of Ada, Ohio, President of Ohio Northern University.

Doctor of Humanities:

Dr. Louisa Holman Richardson Fisk, of Brookline, Mass., former Dean of Women, Ohio Wesleyan University, now Vice-President and Treasurer Fisk Teachers Agencies in Boston;

Dr. Odell Shepard, of Hartford, Conn., Professor of English in Trinity College, and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight with the lowest temperature about 54 degrees; Tuesday fair followed by increasing high cloudiness in the afternoon, slightly warmer than today; fresh northwest winds diminishing late tonight, and moderate to gentle northwest winds on Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair and slightly warmer than today; diminishing northwest winds tonight, becoming moderate on Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair followed by increasing high cloudiness, slightly warmer than today; diminishing northwest winds tonight becoming moderate to gentle on Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	90	New Orleans	76	89
Chicago	57	73	New York	59	88
Denver	50	65	Norfolk	75	87
Kansas City	67	76	Philadelphia	60	90
Los Angeles	56	70	St. Louis	70	90
Miami	81	89	San Francisco	48	64
Minneapolis	54	89	Washington	71	91

A—T.30 a. m. D. S. T., June 9.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:02 a. m.; height 11.9 feet.
Tuesday, 12:39 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:49 p. m.

INSIDE *the War*

12 Graphic Stories *by*

EDMUND STEVENS

This well-known war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has just returned to the United States after having been in the thick of the battle in the Mediterranean. Mr. Stevens, accredited to the Allied forces in the Near East, has been an eye witness of the campaigns in North Africa, Greece, Eritrea and Ethiopia, and has observed conditions in Iraq, Syria, Egypt and South Africa. His stories, in the light of present developments in the Mediterranean area, and with the greater freedom of reporting outside the war area, will make very worthwhile reading.

Daily beginning June 9 in

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Honored by Boston University

By a Staff Photographer

Seven Men, One Woman Receive Honorary Degrees

Front row, left to right: Representative Dewey Short, Dr. Louisa Holman Richardson Fisk, Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President. Back row, left to right: Dr. Robert Williams, Dr. Henry Meeker Pollock, Paul Edgar Elicker, Felix Forte, George Edward Bushnell.

Labor Seen Nearing Era of Concord

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

DETROIT, June 9—Here in this City which not many years ago boasted that it was the biggest open shop City in the country a new and revolutionary attitude toward organized labor is showing itself.

C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, largest of all American motor car manufacturers, feels the labor unions with which he deals are beginning to grow up, beginning to understand their responsibilities, beginning to co-operate intelligently and constructively with management. Further, he doesn't want the Government to step in.

That is what he told a group of war correspondents back from Europe on a tour of American defense industry to determine how it is responding to the problems of national emergency.

General Motors has a serious strike on its hands at its North American Aviation Division in California. The memory of its sit-down strike four years ago and final submission to unionism was hard for General Motors to swallow. But last night Mr. Wilson surrounded by a dozen of his chief executives talked in this vein about his labor problems when the question was put to him.

Delicate Subject

We had learned in the first week of our national defense tour that any question about labor was a delicate one to be asked with much care. It could be like a red flag to a bull as we discovered in two instances. But labor relations are vital to defense and the question had to be asked. It was asked last night with some hesitation in a large hotel room here where our group met with the men who are shifting the Nation's largest motor-car manufacturing company into the national defense effort.

Mr. Wilson did not bristle. He did not raise his voice. None of his colleagues exchanged significant or angry glances (things which happened when the question was asked elsewhere). He settled back in his chair and talked along the following line.

I'm not speaking about the whole country. We only know about this section around here. I think that here around Detroit the labor situation is getting better. Don't say that I'm optimistic. I am not pessimistic. We have our troubles with labor. This is a new situation and it requires a lot of adjustment. The big thing is that the labor leaders themselves are beginning to take a more constructive attitude about our relationships.

A lot of the leaders in the 1936 and 1937 strikes who were pretty wild then are getting a sense of responsibility. Several of them have told me that they are just as opposed to the strike out at North American as we are, or anyone else. They have done everything they can to stop it. They know that if that strike on a national defense order brings the Government into the picture it will hit them here. They don't want that.

Problem of Education

We don't want any more Government intervention either. We would rather work out our problems with our own labor in the American way than have the Government step in and tell us both what to do. It has been a problem of education and it looks as though we are all getting educated. We know ourselves that the way things are going now we don't need to have the Government come in here around Detroit.

Perhaps the mere fact of expanding production on defense orders occupying most time and energy has something to do with this calm attitude towards the labor problem. Perhaps also there was something in the predictions of labor leaders just after General Motors signed its contract that it would take time for a big organization accustomed to the open shop to get used to unionism—particularly for the shop foremen and bosses to start thinking in terms of contracts.

Undoubtedly both sides have learned through experience and through the lessons of what happened in Germany that when Government finally steps in both are worse off. But the stimulating fact remains that within four years after he went through the sit-down strikes, relations have improved to the point where Mr. Wilson could discuss the subject calmly and express even a guarded opinion that he could work out his labor problems with the union, and would much rather do it that way than see it come to direct Government intervention.

We found a relatively similar reaction among the executives of Chrysler, although K. T. Keller, its President, did not expand on labor's growing responsibility quite so enthusiastically.

The Ford story is obviously a different one. Ford has just agreed to negotiate and those negotiations are now under way. We raised the same question with Charles Sorensen, Ford General Manager, in his office and found that it was a touchy subject with him. He said he didn't want the Government coming in. He implied that they had had too much of that already.

"We can handle this labor thing if they will let us alone," he said. "We just want to be let alone. The way to stop strikes is for the FBI to use some information it has in its files and pull out a few of the leaders. Then everything would be all right. I don't know what will happen if the President makes any more speeches. The more speeches that come out of Washington, the more strikes."

Factory Nearly Ready

Mr. Edsel Ford sat on a table in the corner of the room looking rather thoughtful and saying not a word while Mr. Sorenson talked. Earlier I had walked beside him down the long line of new machines being set up in the big plant which Ford has built and is tooling to turn out aircraft engines for the Government. I raised the labor problem with Mr. Ford who took it without any apparent resentment.

One couldn't report that the heir to the Ford empire sounded as though he was pleased at the prospect of having to deal with labor. But he discussed the issues involved with complete calmness and objectivity. He referred factually to the "slow-down" which has been going on for some weeks in parts of the Ford plants and said it was because they were trying to establish slower standards of work to be incorporated in the contract under negotiation.

If Ford, the last of the big three motor manufacturers to capitulate to unionism, is least encouraging about future relations, it is nevertheless getting its teeth into national defense in a big and impressive way. The new factory for Pratt Whitney 2,000 horsepower motors is nearly ready to go into production. Some parts are already moving into the line. New machines are being set up and they will soon be coming off the line and taking to the air.

Cylinder blocks for the engines are actually being turned out from the new magnesium foundry built to supply this and other plants manufacturing Pratt Whitney engines. Eighteen miles away Ford is building a huge airplane factory to manufacture complete Consolidated bombers — ships which can carry four tons of bombs at 300 miles an hour for 3,000 miles. In an experimental laboratory we saw tests for a new liquid cooled airplane engine designed by Ford which they expect to develop over 2,000 horsepower and have an altitude potential far above the existing production types of airplane engines.

Willkie on Inspection Tour

Wide World

Views Defense Plants in Chicago

Wendell L. Willkie inspected defense plants in the Chicago area on his recent visit to address a national unity rally at the Chicago Stadium. Here he is seen addressing the workers at the Pettibone Mulliken Corp. from the top of a 155 mm. gun carrier. Left to right: Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Commander of the Sixth Corps Area; E. J. Fallon, President of the Pettibone Company, and Mr. Willkie.

Bible and Language Experts Drafting Revised Testaments

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—A group of distinguished educators has been meeting periodically to improve the Bible by alterations that, it hopes, will make for a clearer and more faithful English presentation of the original Hebrew.

The Committee's alterations of the New Testament are expected to be finished by midsummer, with the Old Testament scheduled for completion by 1944.

The educators—16 American and Canadian Bible and language experts—are engaged in a seven to eight-year project of modernizing and clarifying phraseology in the American Standard Bible.

The English Bible has undergone many changes in the past 400 years, each revision reflecting the efforts of scholars to translate more accurately the original languages.

The initial Bible of the Old Testament, including Hebrew writings which Committee members estimate date as far back as 1,000 B. C., was completed in its present form roughly about 200 A. D. The New Testament was written in Greek during the first century of the history of Christian civilization.

Languages Better Understood

Since then have come various English translations of the originals and translations of earlier Latin and Greek translations.

Pointing out why modern Bible scholars believe they are more likely to attain the goal of a clear and faithful translation, Dr. William A. Irwin, University of Chicago member of the committee, said:

"Our knowledge of the Old and New Testament languages has advanced notably in the past 40 years, due, in part, to archeological finds. And the English language has continued to grow and develop, especially since publication of the King James Bible in 1611. Words and expressions in vogue then have since become obsolete."

Because of the rediscovery of Hebrew poetry in the first works, an effort has been made to give real poetic form and expression to the rendering of the Old Testament.

An example of the type of work the committee is doing is found in the passage from the story of Joseph (Genesis 40:13), which reads:

"Within yet three days shall Pharaoh lift up thy head and restore thee into thine office."

They prefer it to go:

"On the third day Pharaoh shall take up your case and restore you."

So that's the way it probably will appear in the next revised edition of the American Standard Bible.

Modernization of Words

The most striking feature of the new Bible will be the modernization of such words as "thee," "thou," and "hath." However, prayers addressed to God and the better-known passages have been excepted from revision because of their familiarity.

"Whatsoever" will become "whatever." "Brethren" will be "brothers." "Exceeding" no longer will serve as an adverb. The traditional inverted order of subject and predicate generally will be avoided.

The committee is headed by Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale Divinity School. Dr. James Moffatt of Union Theological Seminary, New York, is executive secretary.

Other committee members beside Dr. Irwin are:

Dr. Julius Bewer, Union Theological; Dr. George Dahl, Yale; Dr. W. R. Taylor, University of Toronto; Dr. Kyle M. Yates, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; Dr. Leroy Waterman, University of Michigan;

The Rev. Walter R. Bowie, Union Theological; Dean Willard L. Sperry of Harvard Divinity School; Dr. Millar Burrows, Yale Divinity School; Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Harvard Divinity; Dr. Clarence T. Craig, Oberlin (Ohio) Graduate School of Theology;

Dr. Edward J. Goodspeed, Professor Emeritus of Biblical and Patristic Greek at the University of Chicago; Dr. Frederick C. Grant, Union Theological, and Dr. Abdel R. Wentz, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.

Halt Planes and Save World, Hoover Tells U. S. Researchists

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 9 (AP)—Successful defense against airplane attacks could turn the fate of the world, former President Hoover said June 7 in a call to American natural science to find the answer to the menace of the sky raider.

To overcome the "aggressive superiority of the airplane," the former President advocated "immediate expansion" of research facilities in both pure and applied science.

"If that (defensive) answer could come and come quickly it would turn the whole fate of the world," he said in an address for the Haverford College commencement and for radiocast on the Columbia network from 9:15 to 9:45 p. m. (E. S. T.).

"The airplane was born from the science of physics," Mr. Hoover added. "The answer might come from there. And it imperatively demands research and more research—and at once."

He called scientific research "the highway to increased efficiency and increased productivity" and said that "this action is the more urgent today because through it we can contribute to alleviate the hardships of our American people both during and after this war."

"Whatever the outcome of these present wars, there is one thing certain," the former President said. "We shall have to divert a large segment of national energy to armament for years to come. That at once decreases the output of articles for public consumption.

"Unless we can by some parallel action increase our production of consumption goods it means an immediate reduction in our standard of living."

Mr. Hoover asserted that an increase in the technological power of the Nation will form the "one certain road" to rapid recuperation at the close of the present war which, he predicted, will leave the entire world "greatly impoverished and smothered with debt."

The $220,000,000 which he estimated is now being spent annually in the United States for all scientific research is less, he said, than "our cosmetics allowance by a good deal."

In contrast, he pointed out that "we will spend $20,000,000,000 a year on armament," and added:

"We will pile most of it up in national debt. If we could invest 1 per cent of this in an insurance policy called research and elimination of waste, we might save some of the bankruptcy when these wars die."

Aviation Leaders Push Separate Air Force

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 9—A campaign of Nation-wide proportions was rolling today under auspices of the Birmingham Aero Club for a drive to organize a strong, unified and separate air force.

The drive came as the result of resolutions passed by the Aero Club in connection with the eleventh annual Air Carnival which concluded here June 8.

At special breakfast sessions attended by prominent members of the aviation industry on the two days of the air meet, a portion of the money needed to start the national campaign for a separate air force was donated and publicity machinery was set in motion to develop country-wide interest in the project. The defense committee is to be known as the General William (Billy) Mitchell Air Defense Committee, in honor of the air officer whose program for America's air force never was carried out.

In the words of Frank Tichenor, Publisher of Aero Digest, who spoke at both breakfasts: "Had we followed Mitchell's program for an air force we wouldn't be in the jam we are today."

Mr. Tichenor recommended what he termed a "father" department headed by a new Secretary of National Defense, with three "children" or separate divisions responsible to it—the secretaries of War, Navy, and Air.

Cites Lessons of War

B. E. Fulton, manager of the Akron, Ohio, Airport, typified the fighting spirit of the meetings by his statements that "we have the lessons of Dunkirk and Crete before us to give us the value of air power. The day of appeasement for the air crowd is over. We've got to get out and swing with both fists." He recommended an "all out" campaign for a separate air force.

Steadhan Acker, Manager of Birmingham's Municipal Airport and Director of the Air Carnival, pledged the efforts of the Aero Club and directed that $100 be paid to the Mitchell Committee in order to begin work. Immediately following Mr. Acker, Arlene Davis, well-known flier, also donated $100 to the fund.

At the same time, Mr. Acker made a suggestion which was adopted, that the original Committee of three be given adequate power. The Committee consists of Mr. Tichenor, I. S. Randall, Assistant to the Chairman of the Board of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., and James Graham of Aero Underwriters Insurance.

Morning meetings were preludes to the brilliant flying spectacles which always are a part of this meet which is regarded in the aviation fraternity as the No. 1 air carnival of the United States. The greatest flying acts are seen here and "Miss American Aviation" is crowned here—the outstanding beauty show in aviation.

Actress Is Hostess

Miss Ann Nagel, Universal film actress, was official hostess of the City of Birmingham while Miss Dinah Shore, radio and recording artist, was Carnival queen at the carnival ball on June 7, the leading social event of the carnival.

This year Miss Carolyn Cassidy, Louisville, Ky., girl, was chosen "Miss American Aviation." She is entitled to wear a jeweled crown emblematic of the title for the next year—a crown which was relinquished to her by Miss Margaret Mellon of New Orleans, La., 1940 winner.

Among the unusual air acts was an exhibition by a Brewster "Buffalo" fighter plane and a Lockheed "Hudson" bomber—reminders of the war abroad—which were sent to the carnival by the British Air Ministry.

Clem Honkamp provided his usual amusing opener to the show by piloting his 1910 Curtiss pusher plane over the grounds—seated forward on several sticks which provide a windy seat for the pilot and from which he occasionally dangled his legs.

Jess Bristow performed aerobatic maneuvers with smoke, climaxing his part of the show with a spectacular three-mile dive in his Boeing pursuit plane. Another feature of the show was the exhibition of aerobatics by Harold Johnson in his Ford trimotored plane, the old "Tin Goose," formerly used by the air lines. Mr. Johnson put this 7½-ton craft into tail spins ending with a terminal nose dive culminating in a loop-the-loop, a feat which always amazes even expert fliers since the craft performs them so slowly.

Gliding Demonstrations

For sheer expert flying nothing the Birmingham show presented could top in precision the maneuvers of Mike Murphy of Findlay, Ohio, who in a plane of special German design put on a program of snap and slow rolls, upside-down flying, and outside loops, or that of Beverly Howard who duplicated much of Mr. Murphy's flying except that he did it in a low-powered plane.

There were also gliding demonstrations, maneuvers in a standard Douglas transport plane using only one motor in order to show the motor safety factor in air travel.

Hubert Jacks performed his spectacular 10,000-foot delayed opening parachute drop, and Miss Verna Turner, one of the few "ladybirds" of the show, made her precision parachute leap into the field.

Among design performances were maneuvers in an autogiro by Earle Eckel and demonstrations of the new General Aircraft "Skyfarer," a safety design manufactured in Lowell, Mass.

Roosevelt Plea to Liberalize WPA Is Rejected by House Committee

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Flatly rejecting President Roosevelt's recommendations for liberalizing the law, the House Appropriations Committee approved today an $885,905,000 work relief fund for the year beginning July 1—a 35 per cent cut from the current fund.

The reduced appropriation would necessitate a 44 per cent cut in rolls from the peak totals of the past year.

The Committee, in approving an $885,905,000 work relief bill for 1942, annonuecd that it had rejected all suggestions of Mr. Roosevelt and WPA Commissioner Howard O. Hunter for liberalizing the law because "every restriction to prevent abuse should be availed of."

The President told Congress in a relief message May 20: "Under existing law aliens are denied the right to employment on relief projects. I believe that this works a hardship upon a class of persons whose private employment opportunities are becoming increasingly limited. I recommend the removal of this barrier to permit the employment of aliens who are otherwise eligible under the act."

Mr. Hunter seconded the President's recommendation, telling the Committee that the present prohibition against aliens on relief work inflicted "a serious hardship on many deserving persons." He pointed out that aliens must pay taxes and were subject to most of the responsibilities of citizenship. Hence, he continued, they should be given consideration when in need.

Mr. Hunter told the Committee that 317 on the WPA rolls, less than one fiftieth of 1 per cent of the total, had refused to sign affidavits that they were not Communists or members of the "Nazi Bund organization" or advocated overthrow of the Government. They were dismissed.

In addition, 461 charges involving false affidavits were filed, resulting in the dismissal of 74 Communists and three Nazis during the period from July 1, 1940 to last May 10. But investigation has been completed in only 184 of the cases, Mr. Hunter said.

The Committee gave this comparison between the 1942 and 1941 bills:

1. Appropriation reduced from $1,350,650,000 to $875,000,000, a decrease of $475,650,000 or 35 per cent.

2. The average number that can be employed reduced from 1,700,000 to 941,315, a drop of 44 per cent.

3. A decrease from estimated employment of 1,300,000 this month to 941,315 in July or early August, a drop of 358,685.

The big total, however, was only $95,000 less than President Roosevelt's budget estimates.

The Committee sought in its report to counteract what it said was "the casual impression" that the defense program should be expected to absorb virtually all of the unemployed.

"Such an opinion is a conjecture which is not based upon an examination of the studies and analyses that have been made of the probable effect of these huge expenditures upon employment and unemployment," the Committee said.

Martin Names Seven Groups To Assist in Guiding G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Joseph W. Martin, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday the appointment of seven more advisory committees to assemble information and make recommendations for the guidance of the national organization.

The committees and their members include:

Organization—Mrs. Alfred L. Williams, Massachusetts.

Negro Activities—Barak T. Mattingly, Missouri, Chairman Perry W. Howard, Mississippi; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mississippi; Mrs. Ruby Roach McLane, Tennessee; Mrs. Murray Boocock, Virginia; Mrs. Virginia White Speel, District of Columbia.

Rural Vote—Mrs. Edward D. Toland, New Hampshire; B. L. Noojin, Alabama; George Norwood, South Carolina; William S. Linnell, Maine; Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey, Vermont.

Committee on Southern States—Mrs. Pearl Wates, Alabama, Chairman; John E. Jackson, Louisiana; J. Leonard Replogle, Florida; Charles A. Jonas, North Carolina; Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, Rhode Island; Wilson Williams, Georgia; Henry A. Wise, Virginia; Mrs. A. C. Remmel, Arkansas.

Women's Activities—Mrs. Myra Fairfield Brown, Florida.

Large City Problems—Miss Katherine Byrne, Connecticut; G. Edward Buxon, Rhode Island.

Publicity—Carroll Reece, Tennessee; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, North Carolina; Mrs. Julia Grimmet Fortson, Louisiana; Mrs. Bertha M. Field, Georgia; Robert P. Burroughs, New Hampshire.

Oil Export Ban To Japan Urged

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—The State Department was urged yesterday by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies to "lay down a rule that no more licenses for export of petroleum or petroleum products to Japan shall be issued."

A statement issued by the Committee's Executive Committee pointed out that Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes had been appointed Petroleum Co-ordinator and that rigid curtailment of domestic use might be necessary.

"At the same time," the statement continued, "Department of Commerce statistics show that gasoline shipments to Japan in the first quarter of this year were 280 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1940."

Wickard Honored At Purdue Exercises

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 9 (AP)—Purdue University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws yesterday upon Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, native of Camden, Ind., and Purdue graduate of 1915.

Gen L. J. McNair, Chief of Staff of the United States Army's General Headquarters, also received the degree. An honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred upon Frederick C. Kroeger, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation and manager of its Allison airplane engine factory in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Hall Picketed at St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9 (AP)—Minnesota War Mothers, an organization which claims backing by supporters of the Rev. Charles Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, picketed the outside entrance to the St. Paul Audtiorium when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke there June 7 on national defense.

As Mrs. Roosevelt was introduced three youths in the gallery began booing while the crowd applauded. The young men were removed by auditorium ushers and the meeting proceeded without other incident. Mrs. Roosevelt declared that military defense was necessary for the United States "until such time as we can return to sanity in the world." She urged her audience to fight against intolerance after stressing that democracy is worthwhile.

'ASCAP' Frees Bond Song

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, acting on a request of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced it had released "irrevocably" Irving Berlin's new song, "Any Bonds Today?"

Dr. Samuel Harden Church Sends Legion of Honor Ribbon Back to Pétain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 9—Charging that the men who surround Marshal Pétain in the Vichy Government "have sold their birthright and yielded their allegiance to Hitler," Dr. Samuel Harden Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, has resigned his membership in the Legion of Honor and returned the decoration of officer of the Legion, which General Gouraud bestowed upon him in 1925.

In a letter to the Marshal, Dr. Church declared his action was "a sad and crushing obligation," but was made imperative in view of the decision of the Pétain regime to "collaborate" with Nazi Germany.

"When France fell and surrendered a part of her land and when England continued the fight for world freedom," he said in his letter, "I believe I can say with truth that the American people to the last man and last woman hoped that France would still employ the untouched strength of the Nation to subdue the German monster.

"But France has not chosen this honorable and heroic course. The men who surround you have sold their birthright and yielded their allegiance to Hitler, and now Hitler is making his declared preparation to spread his conquest over the American Hemisphere. With this perilous threat developing before their eyes, the people of the United States have resolved that his infamous attack shall be opposed with the giant's strength that has until now been sleeping in the heart of this nation . . .

"'Believing . . . that honor cannot survive in a land that cooperates with the German minotaur and that the Legion of Honor is dead until General de Gaulle and all Free Frenchmen restore it to a pure life, I am relinquishing this once proud ribbon because under your recreant Government it has lost its value."

Menzies Defends British Action in Middle East

SYDNEY, Australia, June 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies appealed to the Nation in a radiocast yesterday to reject the "anti-British" suggestion that Britain was curtailing supplies to the Middle East because of an exaggerated fear of invasion.

The criticism was made by two back-bench Labor Members as Parliament prepared to discuss the defeats in Greece and Crete.

Oregon High Court Has New Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Circuit Judge James T Brand, of Marshfield, has just been sworn into office and assumed his position on Oregon's Supreme Court. Justice Brand was appointed by Gov. Charles A. Sprague to fill the vacancy created by the passing of Justice Henry J. Bean.

The new member is a well-known figure in Oregon's legal activities. He obtained his primary law training at Oberlin College in Ohio with graduate work at Harvard. A member of the Oregon Bar since 1914, he practiced law in Marshfield until 1927 when he was elected to the Oregon Circuit Court.

Justice Brand is a member of the Board of Governors of the Oregon State Bar, of which he was president 1934-35.

Justice Bean had been elected and re-elected to the Oregon Supreme Court for 30 consecutive years.

Banff Fine Arts School Outlines Summer Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Banff School of Fine Arts, conducted by the University of Alberta's Department of Extension, begins its eighth four-week season in the Canadian Rockies this summer.

Courses of intensive study under distinguished instructors in art, music, and the drama are taught in the pleasant surroundings of the recreation region in which the school is situated. The term is climaxed by concerts, art exhibitions, and play presentations in the year-old auditorium.

Seamen's Agencies Elect

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Dr. James C. Healey of New York was elected Chairman of the National Association of Seamen's Welfare Agencies at the organization's 10th annual conference.

Other officers chosen are: George E. Blacktop of Mobile, Ala., Vice-Chairman; Miss Mary G. Jackson, Recording Secretary; Reginald L. McCall, Executive Secretary, and John T. Little, Treasurer, all of New York.

Navy Gives Morris Time

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 9 (AP)—It will be a couple of weeks before Actor Wayne Morris becomes Ensign Wayne Morris.

The Navy today granted deferment of his enlistment until June 26, to give him time to complete a picture. He will serve in the pilot procurement division.

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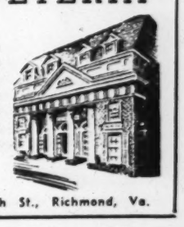

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White Collar Men Step In as Elevator Operators Quit in Boston Buildings

Elevator Operators Called Out In Eight Big Office Buildings

An open break between management and labor in eight of downtown Boston's biggest office buildings occurred today as the American Federation of Labor called out on strike more than a score of elevator operators, and the highest white-collar office executives stepped in to take their place.

Directing the operation of 10 elevators in the Chamber of Commerce Building at 80 Federal Street was Roy E. Connor, Renting Agent and senior partner of Amory Eliot Offices, agents for the building. He was acting as starter in the main lobby.

George Stallion, Superintendant of the Building, and Walter Avery, Secretary to the Managing Trustee, joined electricians, carpenters, and other laborers recruited from the building in the attempt to break the strike.

Picketed Building

Striking members of Federal Labor Union 21,923 of the A. F. of L. meanwhile picketed the building, speaking angrily of their "big bosses" who were running the elevators in their absence.

The 12 strikers carried mammoth placards screaming "Guilty!" and echoing a recent Massachusetts Labor Board condemnation of the employer. The Board recently accused Emory Eliot Offices of unfair labor practices.

Also tied up in the long-threatened elevator strike, according to union officials, was the National Shawmut Bank, 80 Devonshire Street, the Monks Building, Congress Street, the Rice Building, 10 High Street, the Ames Building, Court Street, office buildings at 1 Boylston Street, 18 Boylston Street, 156 Pearl Street, and 11 Avery Street., the Boston 5-Cent Savings Bank, School Street, and Public Service Building, Broad Street.

Substitute workers from the building kept some of the elevators in the National Shawmut Bank edifice moving, but in several of the other structures many thousands of workers were caught without service.

The Chamber of Commerce Building is 14 flights high, the National Shawmut Bank, 9.

"Never Return"

Lashing out at the workers in the C. of C. Building, Samuel Eliot, partner in Amory Eliot Offices, declared that "all those who walked out on strike will never return."

The elevators, he added emphatically, will be operated by non-union women.

The Company, he said, is "busted." "The building has not paid any dividends for eight years. The mortgage has been placed on a 60-day basis. We can only pay two per cent instead of the usual five."

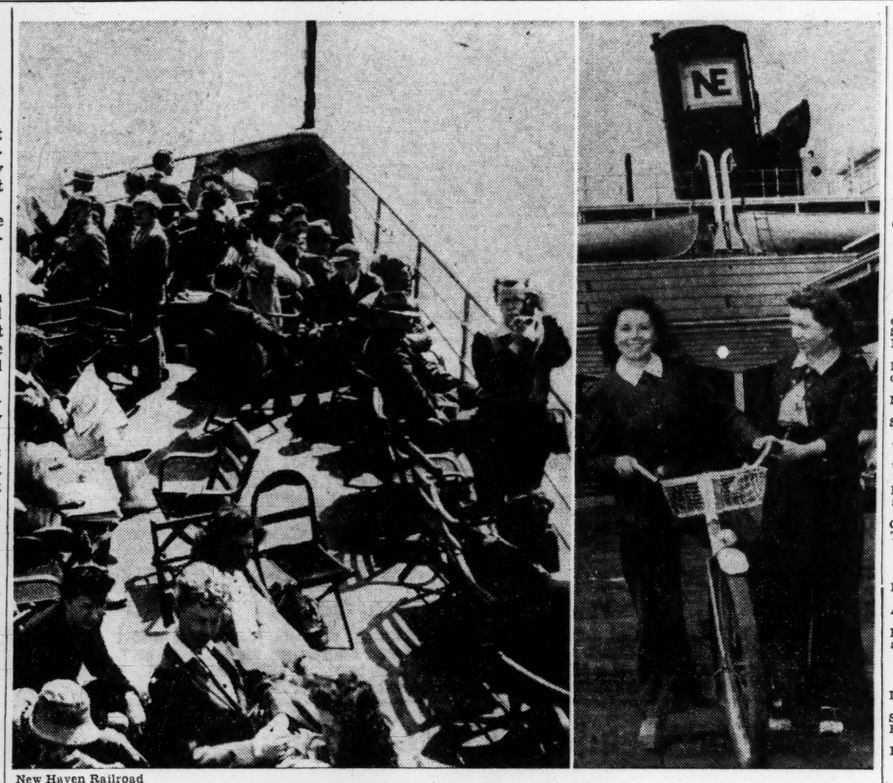
Every one of the Union demands, including a $2 increase in wages, will gladly be acceded to, he said. "But we refuse to sign an agreement. I never have signed an agreement and I never will."

The union pickets, questioned on the issues, said their leaders had told them that if they didn't get an agreement, the management could withdraw the benefits offered at any time in the future without notice.

In an official ruling handed down last week, the State Labor Board ordered Amory Eliot Offices to bargain collectively with the union and to "cease and desist from interfering with . . . the workers in the exercise of their rights to bargain collectively."

It was this ruling to which the pickets referred in their placards.

Two scrubwomen, of the staff which Samuel Eliot predicted would not join the strike, appeared in the picket line, suggesting that the walkout might spread to all workers in the Chamber of Commerce building.



New Haven Railroad

An Excursion to Island of Nantucket

Left: Some of the more than 500 camera and bicycle enthusiasts and sightseers who enjoyed the New Haven Railroad's trip to the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket yesterday. It was the first hobby train trip of the season. Right: Miss Genevieve A. Costello (left) and her sister Kathryn of Lynn, who were among the cycle enthusiasts. The sisters are shown as they left the steamship at Nantucket for a spin around the island.

Many Leaders Honored By N. E. Colleges

The following men and women were awarded honorary degrees during New England college commencement exercises today or over the week end:

Boston University

Paul Edgar Elicker, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, Doctor of Science in Education.

Henry Meeker Pollock, Superintendent of Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, Doctor of Science.

George Edward Bushnell, Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws.

Felix Forte, Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, Doctor of Laws.

Dewey Short, United States Representative from Missouri, Doctor of Laws.

Robert Williams, President of Northern University, Doctor of Laws.

Louise Holman Richardson Fisk, former Dean of Women, Ohio Wesleyan University, Doctor of Humanities.

Odell Shepard, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, and Professor of English at Trinity College, Doctor of Humanities.

Clark University

Lowell Thomas, radio news commentator, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Katharine Cornell, actress, Doctor of Fine Arts.

Isador Lubin, Deputy Director of the Labor Division, Office of Production Management, Doctor of Laws.

University of Maine

John P. Marquand, author, Doctor of Letters.

Carl E. Ladd, Dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, Doctor of Laws.

William N. Patten of Boston, Doctor of Engineering.

Norwich University

William H. Wills, Governor of Vermont, Doctor of Laws.

Ira H. Morse, traveler, author, shoe manufacturer, Doctor of Science.

William F. Clapp, student of marine life, Doctor of Science.

Saltonstall Inspects Forts; Army Chapels for Soldiers

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today made his first tour of Boston's harbor defenses, beginning with inspection of Fort Banks early this morning, where he was greeted with a salute of 19 guns. Accompanied by Brig. Gen. Kenneth T Blood, commanding the harbor forts, and Col. William T. Cotton, commanding the 241st Coast Artillery, the Governor visited Fort Ruckman at Nahant, Heath in Winthrop, Dawes on Deer Island, and Fort Andrews, where he was a guest at lunch. During the afternoon his schedule called for visiting Forts Revere, Warren, Standish and Strong.

Boston "Seized" by Invaders — In the role of invaders, the First Division pressed westward today after theoretically landing and taking Boston and several other New England points. The 26th Infantry, commanded by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose son, Quentin, is scheduled to join the division as a field artillery Second Lieutenant after his Harvard graduation, was in the Blue Hills, supported by armored scout cars.

For the purpose of the maneuvers, the 26th was protecting Boston harbor from counterattack. However, the Regiment will leave to join the main invader force this evening and join in a dawn attack at 4:30 a. m. tomorrow. The defending army is assumed to be a superior force.

About 15,000 members of the Division, augmented by 1,500 from other units, including the 101st Cavalry, formerly the New York National Guard, are participating. The Cavalry has been detailed to screen the biwouacked troops tonight.

The Division is assumed to be protecting the left wing of the 6th Army Corps in a westward invasion. Two-way radio communication will be maintained throughout the ope rations by the 152nd Observation Squadron and ground signal forces traveling in camouflaged trucks. The invaders theoretically are obtaining supplies from Lowell by trucks.

High School Enlistments — High school graduations throughout New England today brought on what was accredited as the greatest rush for enlistments in the United States Navy in many years at the Boston Recruiting Office in the Federal Building. Nearly 100 boys, all of high school age, and recently graduated, filled out applications before noon, Lieut. Commander Carroll H. Taecker, officer in charge, said.

Most of the boys, who came from high schools throughout Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, stated they wished to become aviation mechanics. Others sought berths as machinists, radio operators, signalmen, and welders.

In addition, the Recruiting Office today sent 40 boys to the Newport, R. I., Training Station. These boys, Commander Taecker said, had already complied with the requirements for enlistment in the Navy, but had been told to report for duty after they had graduated.

Chapels — Construction of 28 chapels at New England Army posts will begin with special ground-breaking ceremonies at Fort Andrews in Boston harbor next Sunday. General Blood is scheduled to turn the first spadeful of earth.

Army officials described the ceremony as particularly significant inasmuch as this is the first time the Army has provided chapels for soldiers. Heretofore they have been provided by private agencies.

The buildings will be open to "all creeds and sects." The Fort Andrews chapel will be a small white building.

Di Maggio—When Dom Di Maggio, Boston Red Sox center fielder, returns from his current Sox trip to St. Louis, he will have to report to Boston Draft Board No. 18 for a physical examination, upon orders of the California Draft Board where he registered. Local draft officials could not say whether this meant the baseball star would be called for service soon. They pointed out that the California board may wish to take care of the physical examination some time before their absent draftee is called.

New Boat—The steamer Fairview, latest addition to the Army transport system at the harbor defenses of Portland, Maine, and one of the boats acquired recently to provide more adequate transportation facilities for men stationed at island points, today awaited her first sailing orders at a Portland pier. She arrived from the Brooklyn, N. Y., army base.

Court Finding On Hand Bills Is Reversed

Judge Charles F. Gadsby, of Suffolk Superior Court, today reversed the ruling of a Boston Municipal Court Justice, and found three men not guilty of distributing handbills in the vicinity of the Charles River Basin without the authority of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Two of the men were George Snyder, of New York City, Assistant National Secretary of the Youth Committee Against War, and Howard E. Penley, of Boston, New England District Secretary of the Socialist Party of America. The third defendant was Donald Cohen, of Springfield.

They were all found guilty of distributing handbills and refusing to obey directions of an officer by Judge Frank W. Tomasello. Judge Tomasello fined the men $120. Sidney S. Grant, counsel for the men, told the court at the hearing last week that the guilty-finding in the lower court violated the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and press. He pointed out that the United States Supreme Court had already decided the point at issue in a similar case in favor of the defendants.

B. U. Dean Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, June 9—Dr. Howard M. LeSourd, Dean of the Graduate School at Boston University, was granted an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Ohio Wesleyan University today.

'Bowsprit of the Atlantic' An Island of Old-World Charm

I had wanted to see "the bowsprit of the Atlantic." So I took a trip to Nantucket. The Island lay basking in the sunshine. On the way down a gentle breeze touched the surface of the sea, and gave it wavelets. Sea gulls glided sideways behind the steamer and sniffed (I presume) the delicacies of the kitchen carried on the air. All was serene.

The transquility was unbroken when I reached Nantucket, and I have to thank the scribes of former days for a most fitting phrase to describe the scene—"an island of old-world charm." There was a delectable sample of everything. A lane gave the atmosphere of England. The moors provided a bit of Yorkshire. And the broom added the gleaming yellow of the Scottish hills. A Scotsman must have put his roots down in Siasconset.

Someone has told me that Nantucket was like a part of the Cape. I could hardly see the resemblance. On the Cape a long road winds around the sand dunes and gives up with a sigh of relief at Provincetown. The little towns that dot it are but a stage in a journey. Nantucket is an end in itself. It is a complete resort for the businessman who wants a refreshing change from the teeming life of the city. And it is more. It is an island of historic and romantic interest. How could it be otherwise? Does it not claim to have been the "largest whaling port in the world?" And everyone knows what a whaler can do with a story.

The whalers come sharply into thought if you chance on Gardiner's Corner. There a big sign reads: "Hong Kong 10,453 miles," Valparaiso 5,335 miles," "Melbourne 11,253," "North Pole 7,240." No one would seriously investigate the origin of this signboard. Suffice it to assume that one sailor back from a long voyage had started a conversation thus:

"I was sailing around Cape Horn . . ." At this point the other interrupted him to say:

"When I was in Tahiti . . ."

And from this no doubt had sprung many an argument as to who had sailed the farthest across the Seven Seas. The board, again I presume, put an end to these disputes.

Nantucket boasts a whaling museum, but it no longer possesses a whaler. It claims to have built a whole town on whale oil and ivory. Today it prides itself on having paved one of its main streets with cobbles which the ships brought back from England after unloading their precious cargoes. The relics of its haleyon days line the windows of intriguing shops, and a club in the center of the town takes its name from a far-away ocean—the Pacific.

If whaling is out, cranberries are in. What is said to be the largest cranberry bog in the world—a bog 350 acres in extent—is to be found in the windswept island. The climate and the land are ideal for cranberries. But your interest in this industry will shrink before the attractions that have made the island one of New England's chief seaside resorts.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad makes the trip to Nantucket pleasant and easy. It runs a bicycle train at intervals. The next will be on June 22.

I have had my initial visit to Nantucket and come away with a strong conviction that "you can't do Nantucket in once."—W. W. C.

Defense Housing Halted by Strike

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 9 (AP)—A Federal housing project, intended to furnish homes for 800 workers at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was halted today by a strike of laborers.

Estimates by those affected of the number on strike ranged from 300 to 500 and the number unable to continue work, from 200 to 600. The strikers demanded 75 cents an hour instead of a present 62½-cent scale. Members of an American Federation of Labor union, they claimed they had been negotiating ten weeks.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, June 10

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Methodists Favor Birth Control Bill

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 9 (AP)—The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Church adopted a resolution and report at the close of its 101st annual session favoring legislation permitting birth control and sex education for young people and condemning conscription of men without conscription of wealth.

"We believe that it is the birthright of every child to have the emotional security of a stable home permanently established with two parents living together and loving each other," read one resolution adopted last night.

"We recommend that a regular course of instruction be given in each church to the youth of the late teen age on the Christian ideal of love, courtship and marriage.

"It is further recommended that courses of instruction for young married couples on home building, budgeting, child training and personal adjustment be given in each church.

"We recommend state and national laws requiring a medical examination of both contracting parties and the refusal of a license to those unfitted physically or mentally by heredity or otherwise for the responsible state of matrimony."

The conscription of men "while the wealth of the privileged remains unconscripted" was described as "unthinkable."

House Cuts Senate Budget Additions

The Massachusetts House today rejected several Senate amendments boosting the biennial State Budget by a total of $108,658. Four Senate amendments, adding another $2,067, were accepted by the House.

The Budget, with totals nearing $184,000,000, now returns to the Senate for further Upper-Branch action on the Senate amendments which were turned down by the House.

If the Senate insists upon these amendments, a Conference Committee of House and Senate members will be appointed by the presiding officers to iron out the difficulties. It is expected the Committee will be appointed today.

Relief Fund Aids Refugees in Cairo

British and American war refugees in Cairo, Egypt, have received $10,000 from the Boston headquarters of Bundles For Britain, Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Chairman, announces.

The sum was sent as a contribution to Lady Lampson's Refugee Fund, which cares for men and women fleeing war areas in Greece, the Balkans, and the Near East.

Appealing for additional funds, the Committee said thousands of persons were continuing to pour into the Egyptian capital after perilous trips across the Mediterranean. Many refugees have been shelled and bombed in the passage, and several transports have been torpedoed, it was stated.

The Bundles For Britain organization, which now embraces 1,000 branches in the United States, needs additional volunteer knitters, Mrs. Shaw added, to provide the 750,000 knitted garments badly needed in England.

Headquarters of the organization is at 355 Boylston Street. Wool yarns will be supplied to those willing to knit.

Britain's Larks Still Sing as Bombs Burst

By the Staff

. . . in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

Word from bomb battered England reveals that the birds have not been materially affected by the turmoil of the war. Nature Magazine says that many British nature lovers are turning to study of birds as a means of relaxation in times of blitz.

A bird they always seek is the skylark—a symbol of courage and hope. A species of very tenacious habits it is not unusual to find the skylark clinging to its chosen location despite the noise of incessant bombing. The male pours forth a flood of melody as it ascends to a height of perhaps 1,500 feet and the trilling notes float down to cheer and encourage the listeners.

* * *

When the telephone rings in the office of George S. Proctor, Conservation Officer of Wilton, N. H., it often means good news to some bewildered skunk that has lost its way underneath a house or in some dark cellar. With a special trap Mr. Proctor has rescued more than 50 skunks reported as nuisances by householders. Ordinarily they would have been shot.

The animals which he catches with a rustic wooden box trap are transported to the woods where they are allowed to resume life in their native habitat. Such work is not a part of his duties as a conservation officer but Mr. Proctor recognizes the value of the skunk in the balance of nature and believes in giving them well-deserved protection.

* * *

The thunder of battle seemed a bit closer, despite the peacefulness of the spring morning, when we made the disquieting discovery that the manufacturer of our favorite candy bar is now using waxed paper instead of metal foil to wrap the candy. It reminded us of a recent trip through a Boston pipe organ factory, when the host told us the tone quality of many organ pipes depends upon the metals used in making the alloy, such as tin, and remarked that it appeared organ builders might soon have to develop substitutes. Not only that, he continued, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to get skilled workmen for organ factories. Such men are busy on defense production.

* * *

If you enjoy pet snails, goldfish, goats or hens, it might be worth while to visit Boston Common next Saturday morning at 10:30, when 200 to 300 youngsters from Boston's Park Department playgrounds will assemble their various pets for the anpual Pet Show. "Bill" Mullen, Director of Recreation, says that monkeys, snakes, turtles, lizards, white mice, rats, toads, a honey bear, alligators, cats, kittens, dogs, puppies, pigeons and squirrels have been included in shows of past years. One lad had a trained monkey. Another youngster from a "countryfied" part of Boston brought a pet cow, with the help of a Park Department truck and crew. Last year a multi-colored parrot got away and flew to the top of a tree. All efforts to catch it were unavailing, until everybody retired and left the little girl who owned it to talk to it. Finally it quit chattering and flew down to her.

* * *

If you wish to know what part of New England a person comes from notice the names he gives to objects in nature such as fishes, birds, trees and insects. Pine needles, for example are called spills, pins, needles, diddledees, shats, tags, twinkles and straws in different sections along the Atlantic Coast. W. L. McAtee of the United States Fish and Wild-life Service says that the ordinary earthworm is called dew-worm and ground-worm in southern Vermont, garden worm in Boston, eelworm in western Connecticut, muckworm in Massachusetts, mudworm in New Hampshire and rainworm in Pennsylvania.

Exploring the News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, June 10

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Program on WMEX Tuesday at 1:15 p. m.

The Christian Science program regularly heard over Station WMEX, Boston, at 11:30 a. m. on Tuesdays, will be on the air tomorrow, June 10, at 1:15 p. m. This change in time is for this one broadcast only.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students). 15.13mc and 11.73m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; "Fantasy in Melody."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; "Hollywood Reporter"; dance music.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic melodies"; Viennese Ensmble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, singing cowboy, Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.

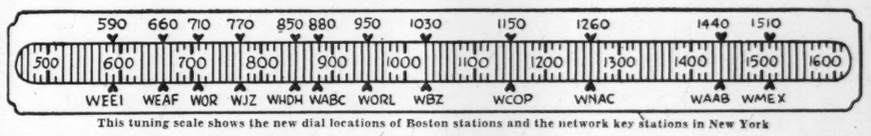
Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Military Commentary by Major Lewis Hastings. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.10m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"Songs of Hungarians in America"; News in English; Talk by Sandor Biro; Music by Vaszy and Gessler. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views." Commentators: Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.5m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Noro Band. JVZ, 11.81meg. 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Club of Notions. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band, under the direction of Colonel Franz Ippisch. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.6m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"..	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports and Music.....
3:15 Treasury of Song...	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Cubs baseball game...	Sports and Music.....
3:30 Red Cross Reporter.	"John's Other Wife"....	"The Guiding Light"..	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports and Music.....
3:45 News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Cubs baseball game...	Sports and Music.....
4:00 "Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife".....	Boston Braves-Chicago	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 **Mrs. H. Morgenthau**	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Cubs baseball game...	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Bess Johnson".....	Sport comment.....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	John Kiley, organist....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or...	Club Matinee; News.....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Cubs baseball game...	Comic Page Club.....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	Ireene Wicker.....	"Home of the Brave"..	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs".....	"A to Z in Novelty"....	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Don Winslow".....	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan, sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather..	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight"; sk..	Dance Time.....
6:15 Hedda Hopper.....	Dinner Music.....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	Dance Time.....
6:30 Paul Sullivan.....	Baseball Scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sports; Frank Fallon....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	"This Is the Show"....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Harold Sanford's Orch..
7:15 Lany Ross, tenor....	Cliff Nazarro, m. c....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"; sketch...	Five Star News.....
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama**	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Variety program.....
7:45 serial drama.....		Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Variety program.....
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	Paul Whiteman's Orch..
8:15 dramatic sketch....	dramatic sketch.....		mystery comedy.....	Paul Whiteman's Orch..
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False".....	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra**	Bowie Carter, news....	Civilian Defense talk...
8:45 Elmer Davis.....	"True or False".....		Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Studio program.....
9:00 **Radio Theater: Bob Hope and Carole Lombard in "Mr. and Mrs. Smith"**	Frontline Headlines....	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mass. Committee on	"Pages From the Classical Album".....
9:15	Swing ensemble.....	program.....	Public Safety.....	
9:30	News Here and Abroad..	**"The Spirit of the Air Corps"; talk; drama**	News Service.....	"Pages From the Classical Album".....
9:45	Ted Steele's Orchestra		Mickey Alpert's Orch....	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing...	Five Star News.....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization.....	vocalist.....	Mary Small and Orch....	Dance Digest.....
10:30 Civilian Defense...	Nail. Forum: **"Defense Production and Strikes"**	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pageant of Melody";	Dance Digest.....
10:45 News; Sports.....		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dance Digest.....
11:00 Weather; Music.....	News; Music.....	News Service.....	tra; soloists.....	Dance Digest.....
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather....	Art Jarret's Orchestra.	Dance Digest.....
11:30 Music; records.....	Want"; records.....	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End".....
11:45 Dance Orchestra....	"Music You Want".....	Harry James' Orchestra	London.....	"Day's End" News....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 "On Your Toes".....	Musical Clock; news....	News; comment.....	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Shakers' News.....	"Musical Clock".....	"George and Dixie" songs	News Service.....	.....
7:45 News; weather.....	News; weather.....	"Musical Clock".....	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00 **News of Europe**..	Chet Gaylord.....	News Service.....	"Eight Bells".....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot.....	Morning Toast.....	Weather; news.....	"Morning Watch".....	"Post Exchange".....
8:30 "Rowdy Revue".....	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange".....
8:45 "Rowdy Revue".....	Toast; music; talk.....	"Musical Roundup".....	Rhythms; orchestra....	"Good Morning Cheer"..
9:00 "Home Planning".....	News; recordings.....	News and Rhythm.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 "Listen Ladies".....	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food news.....	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 "Listen Ladies".....	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Fiesta"; music.....	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra....	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra....
9:45 Hymn recital.....	Shopping news.....	"Musical Roundup".....		
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers.....	"Bess Johnson".....	N. E. Cupboard.....	Studio talk.....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"...	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph".....	"Musical Early Edition"	Studio talk.....
10:30 "Stepmother".....	Clark Dennis, songs....	"Bachelor's Children"...	"Singing Strings".....	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 Food Fair.....	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life".....	Studio Speaker.....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor....	"Home Forum"; talk....	"Mary Marlin".....	News Service.....	Beauty Hints; M. I. T.
11:15 "Martha Webster"..	Family Circle.....	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings".....	Commencement Exercises
11:30 Big Sister; sketch..	"Two Men and a Girl"...	"Lone Journey".....	Ruth Moss, interview..	
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Weather; music.....	"David Harum"; sketch	"Buckeye Four".....	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; musicale.....	"Musical Roundup".....	News Service.....	Five Star News.....
12:15 "A Girl Marries"...	"Jack Berch's Gang"...	"Musical Roundup".....	Agricultural talk.....	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam.....	"Italian Melodies".....	M. I. T. Commencement
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour: news;	"Musical Roundup".....	"Italian Melodies".....	Exercises.....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"....	features; speakers....	News Service.....	"We Are Always Young"	**"The Monitor News"**..
1:15 "Woman in White"...	Agricultural news.....	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Edith Adams' Future".	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Government Girl".....	John Kiley, organist....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News; weather.....	hold talk.....	"I'll Find My Way".....	Sing Song Time".....
2:00 Dramatic sketch....	U. S. Army Band.....	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news....	Salon Orchestra.....
2:15 "Joyce Jordan".....	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Mystery Man".....	Sport comment.....	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley.....	"The Munros"; sketch...	"Valiant Lady".....	"Don Artiste," pianist.	Don Allen's Orchestra..
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	"Midstream"; sketch....	"Grimm's Daughter".....	Baseball interviews....	Five Star News.....
3:00 Mary M. McBride....	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music.....
3:15 Treasury of Song....	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Reds baseball game....	Sports and music.....
3:30 Food talk; music....	"John's Other Wife".....	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music.....
3:45 News; 'Sketchbook'	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	Reds baseball game....	Sports and music.....
4:00 "Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15 Concert orchestra..	Robert W. Sparks.....	"Stella Dallas".....	Reds baseball game....	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30 "Bess Johnson".....	**Lord Woolton**.....	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Novachord solos.....
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or...	Network Program; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	Reds baseball game....	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	Children's story.....	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs".....	"Meet the Band".....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk..	"Drama Behind News"..	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan's Sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather..	News Service.....	"Captain Midnight".....	"Dance Time".....
6:15 Bob Hannon, songs..	Dinner Music.....	Sports Roundup.....	Dinner Concert.....	"Dance Time".....
6:30 Paul Sullivan.....	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service.....	Dinner Music.....
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas.....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sport results.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Ambassadors Quartet....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs...	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Five Star News.....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.....	"Concert Miniatures"....	"Here's Morgan".....	Housing talk.....
7:45 "Second Husband"...	"This Man's Army".....	"Confidentially Yours"...	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Housing talk.....
8:00 "Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams.....	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heirs"; drama.....	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	vocalists; chorus.....	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Essays in Drama".....
8:30 "First Nighter".....	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45 sketch; News.....	Bee"; quiz.....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama.....	Popular music.....
9:00 "We, the People"...	"Grand Central Station";	Frank Crumit and Julia	Lang Thompson's Orch..	Variety Hour.....
9:15 interviews; music...	dramatic sketch.....	Sanderson's Quiz.....	Jack Starr Hunt.....	Variety Hour.....
9:30 "Invitation to	**News—Here and Abroad**	**"Fibber McGee and	News Service.....	Variety Hour.....
9:45 Learning".....	Ted Steele's Orchestra..	Molly"; music**.....	Morton Gould's Orch...	Variety Hour.....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or..	**New American Music**..	**Bob Hope Variety Show; guests; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News.....
10:15 Public Affairs.....	**New American Music**..		"Defense Reporter"...	"Dance Digest".....
10:30 "Coal Shortage"...	**Army Ardnance Day**	"College Humor"; variety;	Lang Thompson's Orch..	"Dance Digest".....
10:45 News; Sports.....	**Program**.....	soloists; orchestra....	Tune Twisters.....	"Dance Digest".....
11:00 News; **Army Ordnance Day progm.**	News; music.....	News Service.....	Del Courtney's Orch....	"Dance Digest".....
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather.

Pay Envelopes of Nation Bulging With Increases Under Wage-Hour Law

Wage Rises in United States Are Estimated at $200,000,000

Pay envelopes bulging with about $200,000,000 in wage increases will be paid during 1941 to workers in plants of the nation producing goods for interstate commerce, Robert P. Dolan, Acting Regional Director of the Wage-Hour Division for New England, said in Boston today.

Approximately one-half the estimated increase is the result of jacked-up minimums in various industries since Jan. 1, Mr. Dolan said. The Wage-Hour director has recently completed a survey of wage increases scheduled or in effect since Oct. 24, 1938, when the Fair Labor Standards Act, containing wage-hour provisions, went into effect.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the results of his survey, Mr. Dolan stated that minimum wages of 37½ cents an hour for cotton textile workers, including about 125,000 in New England, were approved today by Brig.-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

Order to Issue

Effective June 30, the new wage level, an increase of five cents, will be established in an order which will be issued later this deek, the regional Director said.

The new order will affect about 300,000 or approximately half the workers in the cotton textile industry in the United States, Mr. Dolan said. This is the largest number of workers covered by an industrial wage order established under the Fair Labor Standards Act, he pointed out.

Greatest benefit from the order will come to workers in the Southern mills, thereby lowering the differential in wages between mills in the North and South, officials believe.

Only about 30 per cent of the textile workers in New England will notice any change in their wages, however, as a large number in this area already receive the minimum or more, Mr. Dolan stated. Nevertheless, the new order is expected to add several million dollars to New England pay rolls.

The 32½-cent-an-ahour order was promulgated in October, 1939, and has been under investigation for several months. Little opposition to the five-cent increase was reported at the public hearings in Washington.

The Wage-Hour Law covers about 13,000,000 persons employed in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce, Mr. Dolan reported. One in every 13 has received a raise in pay since the law became effective, he said.

Still Going Up

Wages are still going up, he asserted. "Up until the first of January of this year," he continued, "officials of the Wage and Hour Division at Washington estimated that at least $65,000,000 had been added to workers' pay envelopes annually by minimum rates established above 30 cents an hour by recommendations of industrial committees. This figure, added to the $35,000,000 resulting from the increase from 25 to 30 cents in October, 1940, means that at least $100,000,000 has been added to the Nation's wage income in 1941.

"Since Jan. 1, rapid progress has been made in bringing up the minimum pay in various industries. New estimates just prepared at Washington, including wage increases from existing orders issued and for other industries for which recommendations have been made, place the probable annual pay increase to workers at nearly $200,000,000."

Overtime provisions of the law have also added to the jingle of coins in the workingman's pockets, according to Mr. Dolan. The Act provides for time-and-a-half compensation for overtime. "In addition," he went on, "many thousands have been given regular employment, because employers find it to their advantage to increase their working forces at regular rates of pay, rather than to pay time-and-a-half overtime. This latter factor has been important in returning men and women to jobs at a time when there has been an expansion of production.

"The Fair Labor Standards Act was the first step in establishing a national minimum wage. For the first two years after the adoption of the Act the minimum wage was 25 cents an hour. It then advanced, on Oct. 24, 1940, to 30 cents an hour, which is the present national minimum. On Oct. 24, 1945, the minimum will advance to 40 cents an hour—which is the ultimate objective sought by Congress. This latter minimum is higher than any of the State laws provide.

Increased Pay

"When the 25-cent rate was established, it increased the pay of many of the lowest paid workers of the country. The number actually affected has not been definitely determined. When the rate was advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour, it added some $35,000,000 annually to the wages of the lowest paid workers. A total of 460,000 workers in manufacturing industries were receiving less than 30 cents an hour, according to the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Several thousand others were employed in various nonmanufacturing occupations covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, bringing the grand total up to 650,000.

"Members of Congress apparently felt that a sudden increase of the national minimum from 30 cents an hour to 40 cents an hour in some industries would be a sudden upward lift which these industries would not be prepared to take without some form of gradual preparation. Therefore, a plan was provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act for minimum wage orders to be issued by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.

"This plan provided for the appointment of Industry Committees equally representative of the employers, the employees, and the general public, with one of the public members acting as Chairman. Each Committee is charged with the task of conducting an investigation of the economic and competitive conditions in the industry for which it is appointed and recommending the highest minimum wage, not in excess of 40 cents an hour, which will not substantially curtail employment.

"The Administrator is empowered to issue a wage order based on the Committee recommendations, if he approves the Committee's work, and after holding a public hearing at which any interested parties may appear, in favor of or in opposition to the recommendations.

"A number of such Industry Committees have been appointed, and in many instances minimum wage orders have been issued by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. Thus, in these industries minimum wages have been advanced to 40 cents in some cases, and in others to new minimum rates between 30 and 40 cents. In some instances—notably in the textile manufacturing and in certain of the apparel industries—committees were appointed for a second time to recanvass the question of the highest minimum wage which will not substantially curtail employment.

"Industry wage orders issued by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division—most of which are already in effect—cover an estimated total of 3,432,200 workers of which number 633,900 have received pay increases. With approximately 650,000 receiving increases up to the statutory figure of 30 cents an hour, it is estimated that workers whose pay has been raised by the Federal Wage and Hour law total more than 1,000,000. Some of those who were increased in the statutory requirement to pay 30 cents an hour were the same workers who were later benefited by some of the industry committee recommendations and consequent wage orders issued by the Administrator, it was indicated.

"Wage earners in industries on which there has been Industry Committee action since January first of this year, total 1,296,700, with 106,900 being affected by increases ordered or recommended.

"Minimum wage recommendations have been made by committees in the following industries and these recommendations are now awaiting final administrative action:

Industry	Rate	No. Employed	No. Affected
Jewelry	40	35,000	11,500
Drugs, medicines and toilet goods	40	44,000	9,000
Men's shirts and allied garments	40	145,000	89,000
Seamless hosiery	36	62,000	27,000
Rubber products	40	132,000	9,900
Gray iron jobbing Foundry	40	175,000	14,000
Clay products	34	39,000	3,900
Textile industry	37½	650,000	300,000

Hearings Held

"Public hearings have already been held on the recommendations made by the committees in the above list for Drugs, Medicines, and Toilet Goods Preparations; Seamless Hosiery; Rubber Products; and the new Textile committee recommendations.

"Besides the textile industry in which a second committee was appointed, there were also second committee recommendations in the Seamless hosiery industry, as now distinguished from the Full Fashioned hosiery industry, and in the men's shirts and allied cotton garments industry. These industries had been operating under minimum wage orders previously issued.

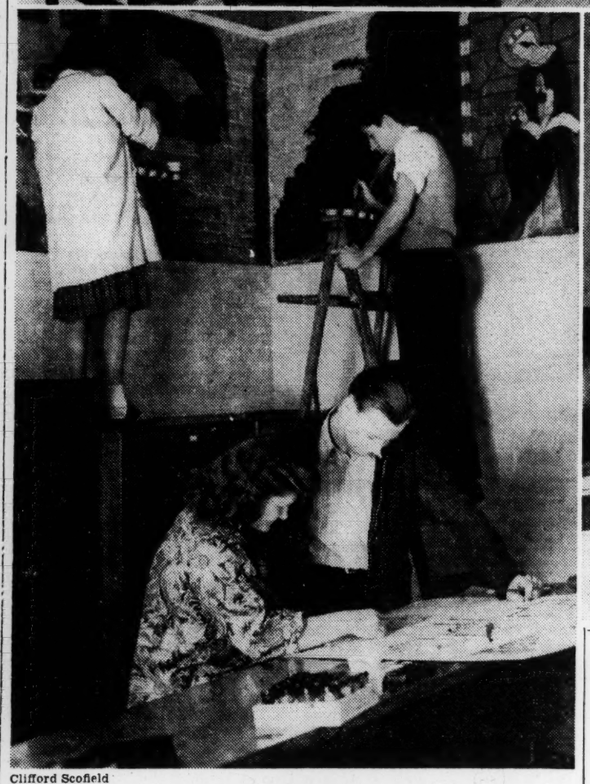
"Thus, in estimating the actual total of who will receive wage increases as a result of final disposition of the recommendations, those who previously were advanced under the former wage orders must be deducted. The recapitulation of these figures gives a total, if these recommendations awaiting final administrative action are approved, of 894,200 workers. This figure then would represent those whose wages have been or may be raised as a result of wage orders under the Fair Labor Standards Act by industry committee action.

"This number, of course, would be decreased if General Fleming should disapprove committee recommendations listed in this list.

"However, in this case, the Act provides that he may recommit the matter to the same industry committee, or appoint a new committee to conduct a new investigation. This latter course was that adopted in the case of the original Jewelry Industry committee recommendation which was disapproved by General Fleming. He than appointed a new committee, but included some of the same persons who had served on the original committee.

Hingham Man Elected Bar Association Head

Mayo A. Shattuck of Hingham has been elected President of the Massachusetts Bar Association. Other officers chosen recently are: Horace E. Allen, Springfield, Treasurer; Frank T. Hammond, Cambridge, retired Superior Court Justice, Vice-President; W. R. Garrity, Worcester, James M. Rosenthal, Pittsfield, and Charles P. Ryan, Fall River, members of the Executive Committee.



Clifford Scofield

Dean Academy to Observe Anniversary

Top—Class of boys and girls (seated at desks) in commercial law at Dean Academy.

Lower left—Art class making mural decorations illustrating history of art.

Lower right—Earle S. Wallace, Headmaster of Dean Academy.

Dean Academy to Observe Its 75 Years of Existence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, Mass.—The 75th anniversary of the founding of Dean Academy was celebrated today, Alumni Day, and will continue tomorrow, when commencement exercises take place. On both days a pageant, depicting the history of the school, is being presented. The commencement speaker is Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives and Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Next September, the headmaster, Earle S. Wallace, announces, the institution is to be expanded to include a junior college. While sharing athletic and social facilities and chapel services, the preparatory school and the new junior college will be separate in every possible way, Mr. Wallace explained in an interview. There will be separate classes and in many instances separate full-time teachers. Housing facilities will be separate.

College Houses

Each house of the junior college will be a fine old mansion near the campus, and alumni are rejoicing over the fact that the former home of Arthur Winslow Pierce, headmaster from 1897 until he passed on, in 1934, has been given to the school for use as one of the house units. Each unit will govern itself by a system of rules arrived at "by democratic principles of co-operative government." A house mother or faculty family will have charge of each residence.

Having been known as a three-to-four-year high school, preparing students for college, during its entire 75 years, Dean finds that the two-year terminal courses which the junior college will offer are the answer to the needs of many young people. Some cannot afford four years of college. Some desire a more practical, functional form of education than is available in a senior college. Many high school graduates wish to explore occupational fields before making the choice of their life work. Some are too young to enter college. There will be courses in both occupational training and the cultural and semi-professional fields.

College Sports

Rather noted for its success in intercollegiate sports Dean, under the present headmaster, has a philosophy concerning athletics which is different from that of many other New England schools and colleges. Winning games is not emphasized. What appears to be more important to Mr. Wallace is a hundred per cent participation by the student body, in the sports which meet their individual needs, with such thorough training that when the contests come along they team well together, and success is often the result. Dean graduates who have hit the spotlight in athletics include Chick Meehan, Al McCoy, Frank Carideo and Gabby Hartnett. Mr. Wallace himself was a former star, being a team-mate of Dan Sullivan at the beginning of the century.

Students have come to Dean from all parts of the world. Among its alumni are no fewer than six members of the renowned Mitsui family of Tokyo. The last to be graduated was Hiroshi Mitsui, in 1935. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, China's first president, sent his daughter Grace, now Mrs. Eu Sai Tai, to Dean. Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard, founder of the Garland School in Boston, is a graduate.

Minimum Wage Orders

Robert P. Dolan, Acting Regional Director of the Wage-Hour Division for New England, today issued from his office in Boston the following list of minimum wage orders approved to date by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator:

Industry	Rate in Cents P. Hr.	Employed	Affected	Effective
Textile	37½	650,000	175,000	Oct. 24, 1939
Woolen	36	150,000	12,000	June 17, 1940
Apparel	32½, 37½, 40	650,000	190,000	July 15, 1940
Hosiery	32½, 40	140,000	46,000	Sep. 18, 1939
Hats	35, 40	25,000	5,500	July 1, 1940
Millinery	40	23,000	3,500	Jan. 15, 1940
Shoes	35	234,000	60,000	Apr. 29, 1940
Knitted underwear	35	23,000	16,000	May 6, 1940
Railroad Carrier Class I	36	1,000,000	60,000	Mar. 1, 1941
Shortlines	33	17,000	5,300	Mar. 1, 1941
Leather	40	50,000	3,000	Sep. 16, 1940
Pulp and primary paper	40	130,000	8,500	Sep. 16, 1940
Carpet and rug	35, 40	31,000	1,100	Mar. 17, 1941
Luggage and leather	35	18,250	4,900	Jan. 6, 1941
Embroideries	37½	14,250	4,400	Jan. 27, 1941
Enameled utensil	40	6,200	1,200	Apr. 21, 1941
The following wage orders have been issued and not yet effective:				
Converted paper	36, 38, 40	200,000	25,000	July 1, 1941
Portable lamp and shade	40	10,000	5,000	July 1, 1941
Total	..	3,432,200	633,900	.....

129 Bay State Communities Cut Tax Rate

Aditional State-distributed revenues, a lower net State Tax on cities and towns plus municipal economies efforts have helped cut local tax rates in 129 of the 237 communities which have thus far announced their 1941 real estate levies.

Of the 237 reporting municipalities only 76 have announced increases over 1940 while the remaining 32 are continuing last year's level through 1941, the State Division on Local Taxation revealed today.

Fourteen of the cities which have already established their 1941 rates are showing reductions, while three have announced increases. Twenty-two other cities have not yet reported. A total of 115 towns have reduced their rates below the 1940 level, 73 have shown increases, while 32 have continued their 1940 rate. Ninety-two towns have not yet announced their 1941 rates.

The highest 1941 rate this far announced is the $54.70 figure set by Warren, while the lowest rate among the 237 reporting communities is $15, set by both Goshold and Russell.

To date the town of Winchendon has made the most substantial reduction, dropping from $51 in 1940 to $41 this year. Two other towns whose 1940 rates were $50 or over dropped out of that class. Grafton reduced its rate from $51.80 to $48.00, while Merrimac showed a cut from $50.00 to $46.00.

One the other hand Hinsdale jumped from $44.00 to $51.00 and Monson went from $49.40 to $52.00.

The latest communities to report and their comparative tax rates are listed below:

	1941	1940
Ashby	29.00	26.40
Avon	37.40	38.60
Bedford	34.00	34.00
Billerica	35.40	36.40
Brewster	23.70	23.75
*Brimfield	27.00	30.00
CAMBRIDGE	46.30	43.00
Carlisle	20.60	24.40
Charlton	27.70	30.00
Cohasset	24.30	24.20
Danvers	39.20	39.60
Dedham	33.80	35.20
Douglas	35.00	35.00
Dover	17.20	18.30
Dunstable	27.00	25.00
*East Bridgewater	35.00	34.40
Easthampton	38.00	38.00
Essex	34.20	36.40
Falmouth	25.40	25.60
Foxboro	32.30	35.60
GARDNER	29.20	30.00
Goshen	33.00	34.60
Grafton	48.00	51.80
Granby	22.00	22.00
*Groveland	39.40	39.20
Harwich	21.50	24.00
HAVERHILL	40.00	40.40
*Holbrook	39.50	38.70
Hull	32.00	32.60
Ipswich	38.50	38.20
LEOMINSTER	40.00	41.00
Leverett	41.00	41.00
Leyden	28.00	24.00
Littleton	19.20	19.70
Ludlow	49.60	48.00
MALDEN	40.60	41.40
Mansfield	32.40	34.00
Middleboro	29.60	31.60
Monsor	52.00	49.40
Nahant	36.00	36.00
New Salem	33.60	34.50
*Norton	31.20	32.00
Oak Bluffs	27.50	28.60
Otis	30.00	34.00
Oxford	44.00	40.00
Palmer	36.00	36.80
Paxton	32.00	36.00
Pelham	23.00	24.00
Rockport	34.60	37.40
Russell	15.00	17.00
Sandishfield	28.00	24.00
Saugus	41.00	42.30
*Shelburne	24.00	24.00
Shrewsbury	30.00	34.00
Somerset	24.50	25.50
SOMERVILLE	39.90	42.30
South Hadley	36.60	31.70
*Southwick	27.00	27.00
Stockbridge	27.00	29.60
Templeton	44.00	45.00
Tolland	29.00	28.00
WALTHAM	36.00	36.40
Warren	54.70	53.00
Wendell	30.00	25.00
West Newbury	42.00	42.00
W. Springfield	33.00	35.00
West Tisbury	18.80	17.25
*Westford	38.60	36.00
Weston	21.00	21.00
Whitman	38.40	36.80
Winchendon	41.00	51.00
WORCESTER	37.60	38.60
Worthington	28.00	29.00
Yarmouth	27.20	29.60

* Unofficial
Cities in Capitals

Maine Seeks Wider Use Of Food Stamps

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 9—Ten Maine cities and towns, Bangor, Portland, South Portland, Houlton, Presque Isle, Rockland, Caribou, Westbrook, Washburn and Fort Fairfield already have adopted the Federal food stamp plan. The results have been so favorable, a campaign for adoption of the plan throughout the State is now under way.

Officials of the Surplus Marketing Administration have been holding a series of meetings in various sections of the State. They report response of local municipal officers and others charged with relief is enthusiastic. They hope the food stamp plan will have been adopted by towns and cities in at least half of the State's 16 counties by July.

The Maine Legislature placed the food stamp plan on a Statewide basis at the last session and Commissioner of Health and Welfare Joel Earnest has given it his endorsement. If generally adopted, the food stamp method of relief food distribution will supplant the Surplus Commodity division in the State, according to present plans with the WPA school lunch program the sole exception.

According to recent figures it is estimated there are 125,531 persons, or 29,875 cases, eligible to participate in the food stamp plan in Maine. Included would be some 4,500 town relief cases, more than 1,500 State cases and 3,948 WPA cases in addition to persons now receiving aid under the Social Security program. Certification of persons as eligible to participate would be done by local officials, it was stated. In all officials expect that some 30,000 families will use the food stamp plan and thereby have an opportunity to increase their food consumption 50 per cent by use of surplus food stamps.

One of the first Maine cities to adopt the plan was Rockland.

Two N. E. States Get Indorsement

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Very fortunate, said a security agency official, have been the timing and geography of the out-of-town conferences found necessary by attorneys of that organization.

During a hearing before a House appropriations subcommittee of the House, Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D) of Georgia, asked if the number of such conferences in Florida and California in winter or in Maine and Vermont in summer had increased.

Replied Assistant General Counsel Leonard J. Calhoun:

"I would say that we have been very fortunate as far as the time and place of conferences are concerned. I think we can stand on the record regarding Florida and California in the winter and Maine and Vermont in the summer."

Maestro

Larry Adler

The harmonica maestro is shown rehearsing—perhaps for the "command" performance he gave this morning at the State House for Governor Saltonstall. He played "Anchors Aweigh" and "The Caissons Are Rolling Along" at the Governor's request. For the Workshop Division, British War Relief Society, he will play a benefit concert tomorrow night, June 10, at the Brookline estate of Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, 1696 Beacon Street.

Only Woman in B. U. 'Honors' Looks Back on Notable Career

Mrs. Everett O. Fisk (Louisa Holman Richardson) of Brookline—whom you really should know—had an extremely busy day today, an important day. For after two days of full speed "reuning" and "recommencing" at Boston University, she attained a new peak in her more than 50 years of educating, by herself receiving the highly prized degree of L. H. D., which means Doctor of the More Humane Letters.

The event was brought into bolder relief because of the eight persons honored with degrees by B. U. today she was the lone woman.

Flowing black robes draping her quick, graceful movements, mortar and tassel covering her carefully curled white hair, Mrs. Fisk noted that it was just a half century ago that she received her Ph. D. from B. U.; it was from this same Alma Mater, too, that she received the degree of A. B. in 1883 and her M. A. in 1887.

"In fact, this makes the eighth degree received from Boston University by members of my family," she smilingly noted as we sat chatting in the living room of her Brookline home. And very likely it won't be the last, at least not if Alva Louise Essery, who graduated from Melrose High School last Friday with the highest honors in her class, follows in her great aunt's footsteps.

It is not only because she has a young niece among them that Mrs. Fisk is so keenly interested in the boys and girls who are graduating from the schools of the nation this month. It is chiefly because she has loved and taught and worked with young people both here and abroad.

The writer could well imagine what a host of people there must be who recall with gratitude the inspiration she was to them when they were students. Some of them remember her at Lasell Seminary in Auburndale, where she started her career as a teacher of Greek and Latin in 1883.

Many studied under her at Carleton College in Minnesota and at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, while others knew her as Dean of Women at Olivet College in Michigan. And besides these American students there were those of many nations who appreciated the help she gave them in Paris. Thirty-five nationalities were represented among the students she organized into international groups during the ten years, 1904-14, she served as General and Executive Secretary of the British-American Y. W. C. A. and Student Union in Paris.

Mrs. Fisk has the genuine interest in other people, the quick understanding, and the ability to make you feel you've always known her that endear teachers to students anywhere. As for her merry gray eyes and her light laughter, they are irresistible.

It was no surprise to have her express a deep faith in the present generation of young people. "As in all times," she said, "there are different types. One type today seems thoughtful and heedless, but on the other side there are a great many very serious minded and earnest young people to whom we must look to carry forward the responsibilities of this, yes, and many generations.

"I have great confidence in them," she went on "and tremendous hope for the future, notwithstanding the difficult days through which the whole world is passing."

A. M.

Tech Commencement Opened Sunday With Baccalaureate

At the head of the parade of events on the commencement program of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the traditional baccalaureate service at Walker Memorial Sunday afternoon. Dr. Anton J. Carlson, distinguished natural scientist of the University of Chicago, delivered the baccalaureate address to the class of 1941.

The Rogers Building at the Institute was the scene early this morning of registration of some 1,500 graduates of former years for a busy Alumni Day. A conference, Class Day exercises, the alumni banquet and special ceremonies commemorating a quarter-century of Technology's home on the Charles comprise a full day and evening schedule for the many returning to their alma mater.

But the biggest event for the class of 1941 will be the awarding of degrees tomorrow morning in Symphony Hall at which time Dr. Robert E. Wilson, President of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, is to be the commencement speaker.

Wearing their gowns and mortarboards for the first time, the graduating class with relatives and friends assembled Sunday afternoon outside Walker Memorial, and, led by John D. Murdock of Tempe, Ariz., Senior Class president, and three class marshals, the seniors marched into the building and took their places for the services.

On Alumni Day the seniors took over the spotlight in the afternoon. Handing on of the class ring to next year's graduating class as a symbol of the continuity of Technology's student body, and formal induction of the seniors into the Technology Alumni Association with the presentation to the class of its class banner emblazoned with the numerals, 1941, are among the traditional ceremonies.

Brief addresses by representatives of the golden and silver jubilee classes of 1891 and 1916; the humorous Beaver Oration of farewell to undergraduate life; dedication of a memorial to Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, President of the Institute from 1909 to 1920, to be conducted by Edwin S. Webster, '88; and presentation of three portraits to the Institute completed the afternoon program. The portraits are of Dr. Karl T. Compton, present president of the Institute; George F. Swain, '77, former head of the department of civil engineering; and Everett Morss, '85 a former treasurer of M. I. T.

The alumni banquet at the Hotel Statler this evening will mark the 25th anniversary of the "new Technology."

At the graduation exercises tomorrow, Dr. Compton will award commissions in the Officers Reserve Corps to those students who have completed the required training, as well as the academic degrees and certificates.

Hub Central Union Back U. S. Stand

Indorsement was given to President Roosevelt's foreign policy over the week end by the Boston Central Labor Union, which pledged its full support and the co-operation of its affiliated unions in all defense programs.

John J. Kearney, President, appointed the Executive Board of the organization to co-operate with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in their defense plans, also indorsing the Community Fund Campaign of associated relief organizations for the establishment of a national fund of $11,500,000 for recreation centers to be established near Army camps and defense industries.

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Quebec Seeks to Preserve Best of French Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 9—It is the intention to preserve French culture as the world knows it in Quebec Province in spite of what might take place in France, according to opinions in French-Canadian circles here.

French speaking Canadians, although they have no direct allegiance to France, seem definitely alarmed at the statement which Chief-of-State Marshal Henri Pétain made recently in Vichy:

I call on all Frenchmen to follow me in the path of honor and national interest so that France can overcome her defeat and save her rank as a European and colonial power.

The French Canadian citizen of Canada is a loyal British subject, but he feels that he is bound by the ties of a common ancestry and of a common language and that his culture is an offspring of the French culture and in this respect he is intimately and intellectually bound together.

No Political Ties

Politically he has nothing in common with Frenchmen and the French Canadian is not backward in saying so. He is not a Frenchman, he is a British subject and thinks of Canadian problems in Canadian terms, but he loves French institutions.

In Marshal Pétain's action he fears that many of the things he has held dear are in danger of crumbling or might eventually disappear and as a result a call has gone out to French Canadian youth to preserve the torch of French civilization which he believes has fallen under the pressure of German domination.

Jean Charles Harvey, one of the leading exponents of French-Canadian thought, and a proponent of closer co-operation between English and French elements in Quebec to further bilingualism, has made an appeal through his paper Le Jour, an independent weekly on political, literary and artistic affairs, to stand by and hold aloft the falling torch, and see to it that what France might lose, Canada will gain.

A Call for Action

"It is apparent to us, sons of France," says Mr. Harvey, "to take in our young hands the falling torch and to relight it in the rich oxygen of American atmosphere. There exists in America, many millions of citizens of the French tongue: 3,000,000 in Quebec Province, almost half a million in the rest of Canada, more than 2,000,000 in the United States, without counting the several millions of sympathizers passionately fond of France and who would be happy to find the flame relighted in the New World."

He suggests that a new French civilization might be set up in Quebec with Montreal as the hub making it a great university center in which the most illustrious French refugees might unite. "We should jealously guard," he says, "all the richness of French genius, and if our hearts are too fragile to contain it, then there is nothing else to do but let our souls be lost."

Politically, the French-speaking Canadian's mind has not been altered by his becoming a British subject when viewed in his historic past, but because of recent happenings abroad there is a marked desire to emphasize that he is essentially a Canadian, and it may come to pass that his designation as a French-Canadian, may be dropped in favor of the term French-speaking Canadian."

Change Is Noted

Visiting Americans will notice that there is just that indefinable something that has improved the French atmosphere of old Quebec within recent months. It may be a desire on the part of the younger element to pick up American mannerisms or ideas, but it shows through their wish to hold on to their traditions of life and industry.

This is particularly noticeable in the sections of the city essentially French-speaking where the stores have modernized their equipment and instituted ideas brought in from abroad or across the border. They have improved and with it have not lost the charm of the French touch which makes such an appeal to the visitor.

Canadian Pig-Iron Orders Canceled To Save War Materials

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP)—All orders on the books of Canadian pig-iron producers as of today are to be cancelled to conserve iron and steel for essential war industries, Steel Controller H. D. Scully announced last night.

New customer orders must be forwarded to the Steel Controller for approval, which will be given, Mr. Scully said, on this preference basis:

1. Castings required for war work.
2. Castings required by transportation systems, mining and petroleum industries, and public utilities.
3. Castings for agricultural implements, and the pulp, paper and lumber industries.
4. Castings not otherwise classified.

Plane Parts Soon At Ford Tire Plant

DETROIT, June 9 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company expects to be turning out massive landing gears for the 28-ton B24-D bomber planes months before the huge plane parts plant it is erecting near Ypsilanti, Mich., is ready for production.

This was disclosed by Edsel Ford, President of the company, when he said that work on "an educational order" already is under way.

Because the tricycle landing gear presents one of the "tough" production problems, he said the Ford Company has set aside a section of its tire building factory at the River Rouge to get work on the so-called "oleos" started with a minimum of delay.

Yarnell Terms Air And Sea Force Vital

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 9 (AP)—Speaking at the Stevens Institute of Technology commencement exercises, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retired, said June 7 "sea power and air power will win this war."

The former commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet warned that "isolationism is a thing of the past, whether we wish it or not," and called for utilization of the United States Navy to make sure munitions reach Great Britain and to permit the British Fleet to maintain its supremacy in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Yarnell said the Navy should make further expansion dangerous for Japan and the Government should send funds to China, whose freedom was essential for peace in the Far East.

He was one of seven men to receive honorary degrees.

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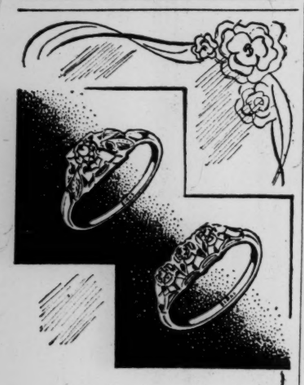

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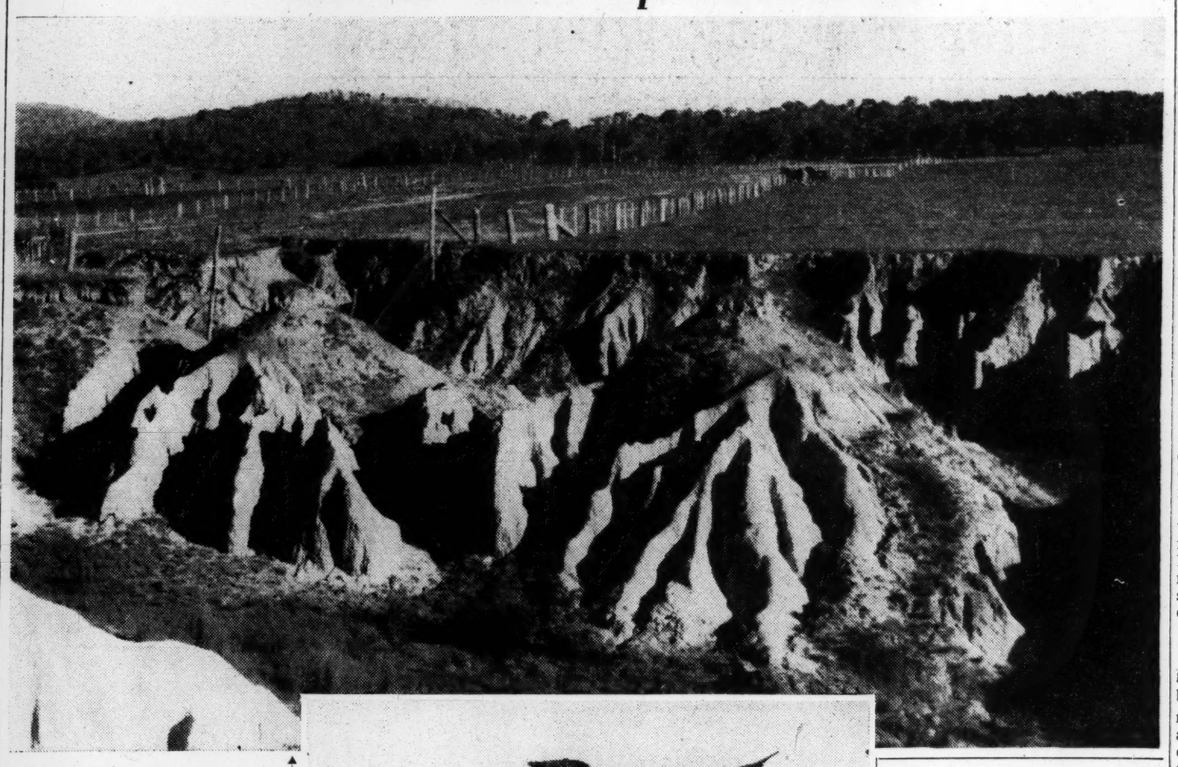
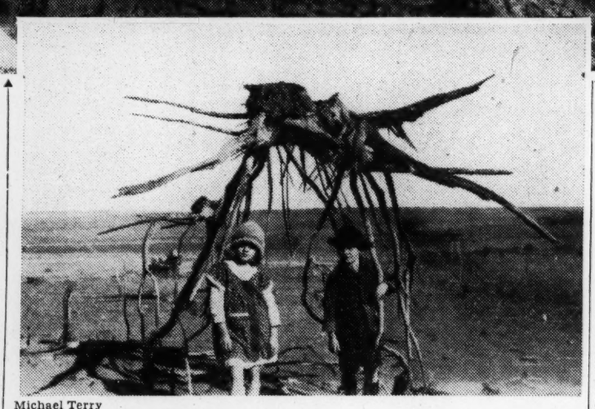
Australia Takes Steps to Save Soil





Michael Terry

Serious Problem in Antipodes

Upper: Erosion of a paddock in Tumbarumba district, New South Wales. Lower: Mallee tree exposed to the roots.

N. S. W. Heeds U. S. Example In Soil Saving

By Michael Terry

Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Formulating a program of soil conservation after that practiced in the United States, New South Wales is taking the lead in Australia in combating a growing menace of soil erosion.

At present New South Wales is the only State of the Commonwealth actively engaged in checking soil erosion. For two decades soil specialists have watched the progress of the dust bowl anxiously without success in arresting official attention. Now, however, the great danger to the prosperity of the State through soil loss, timber destruction and fodder ruination, has, after 20 years hard work by Hon. R. S. Vincent, Minister for Mines and Forests, been perceived by New South Wales.

Early in 1938 an Act was passed to establish a Soil Conservation Service under Mr. E. S. Clayton. His plans have been laid in very close liaison with Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the U. S. A. Soil Conservation Service, with whom information is also being exchanged. The same survey technique is being applied in the Island Continent to determine the various types of soil erosion. "Run off" is being watched in the same way as in the U. S. A. The reclamation of gullies by shrub planting is being copied and the same shrub, Robina Pseudoacacia, is being used successfully in binding the soil.

Six Areas Studied

The N. S. W. Service is in its very early stages of development. At present it is reconnoitering erosion problems, its principal objective being to correct the position in six important water catchment areas.

Following the American practice it is building up co-operation with group farms in these areas for generalized conservation work, where poor tillage is increasing run-off and siltation of important State water supplies. Special observations are being carried out in the catchment areas of the Hume River, Snowy River, Wyangala River, the Burrinjuck Dam, the Keepit Catchment near Tamworth, and the Warragamba Catchment area which extends from Goulburn to Wallerawang—the new subsidiary supply for Sydney.

The staff of the N. S. W. Soil Conservation Service numbers 17 at present. Nine are "outside men," doing field work at Cowra, Condobolin, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga and at other centers as directed by the office in Assembly Hall, Margaret Street, Sydney.

At Cowra a year ago the first station was set up in Australia to investigate soil erosion, particularly to obtain all possible data upon its effect in the great wheat growing areas. This "wheat belt station" possesses 250 acres where the run-off on several types of soil, the rate of erosion on differing slopes and pastures are being watched. Here, too, tree planting is being started in order to decide the question of whether to re-establish native flora—with its valuable function of feeding stock once grasses have dried off, as well as being at all times a change from ground feed—or to introduce new vegetation which, given suitable conditions, establishes itself far more quickly.

400 Acres for Grazing

At Condobolin 400 acres are to be set aside to study grazing effects upon land under different carrying capacities, the object being to discover the most suitable number of sheep per acre consistent with preservation of the fodder, the soil and the yield of wool. Specially selected sheep are now under constant supervision.

Their weight is taken regularly, they are specially clipped to weigh the wool growth, and even the smallest piece of data is recorded.

Stabilizing of the coastal sandhills is also part of the work of the service, particularly on the North Coast where sandhills are invading the sugar cane areas. The service is only in the experimental stage, its present task being to form attack plans before general assault upon the disintegrating soils of the State. Already, at Port Kembla, Marram grass has been established on coastal sandhills with very good anchoring results. Couch grass and buffalo grass are being used as a second line of defense once the worst stages of drift have been arrested by the Marram grass. Several kinds of shrubs are being tested on the sandhills which in some instances are so subject to wind that stakes and brushwood have first to be used to arest the worst of the drift which would otherwise overwhelm any early grass or young shrub.

Expert Laughed At

Landholders in the west and northwest are surprisingly ignorant of the ill effects of overstocking and still laugh at the expert who tries to awaken them to the increasing erosion of their properties. They attribute the signs to different causes, to irregular seasons especially.

So marked have been the effects of erosion there that middens, where the aborigines used to do their cooking two feet below the surface level, are now a foot above it.

In the Northern Rivers, where dairying and sub-tropical agriculture has raised land values to £100 per acre, timber loss, due to too much clearing at the upper reaches of the rivers, has vitally increased run-off so that silting is increasing lower down. The result is that when the heavy rains, which characterize this coastal part of N. S. W., enter the river basins more freely they cause worse floods.

In this highly fertile area they are increasingly disastrous to settlers, their houses, their fields, their stock and cultivations. The Hunter River, with Newcastle at its mouth, costs the State more and more each year for dredging, to keep the shipping channels clear for vessels. This annual increase is due to serious erosion in the Upper Hunter Valley. Upstream from Muswell brook this "most fertile valley in Australia" is partially blasted. The carrying capacity is back to a portion of what it used to be. The timber has been totally removed.

Defense and Building Linked At Forum on Air Conditioning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, June 7—The demand for industrial production has become so pronounced in this time of national defense needs that hereafter when factories are erected the builders will give as much attention to the air conditioning of the building as they do to the plumbing, the electric wiring and the other more generally accepted furnishing of such places.

This was a trend of the thought in a roundtable discussion here on air conditioning, at which one of the main commentators was Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, and in which the editors of a number of trade publications participated with engineers and members of other professions.

There must be some way in which to strike a balance to meet an uneveness caused by the demands on industries through national defense manufacturing, said Mr. Thorpe. He pointed out that while there is an estimated 40,000,000 men at work on the vast projects allied with defense, there has been a calling of about 10,000,000 men from their customary pursuits in making more generally usable things.

This it was cited during the roundtable, and Mr. Thorpe's talk at a dinner may result in a shorter output of the things generally bought and used, thus cutting in on the receipts of a long line of business.

It was suggested, too, with the lessening of these things, that the standard of living may be lowered and this must be guarded against.

Mr. Thorpe estimated that this transfer of workers from the making of usable things to work on defense projects will reduce by 25 per cent the output of things ordinarily bought by the public.

According to men participating in the roundtable and clinic, the control of the atmosphere in a manufacturing plant, as well as in store room and similar business places, has much to do not only with the comfort, and ease of the workers' activity, but also has much to do not only with the comfort, and ease of the workers' activity, but also has much to do with the expert and full use of materials.

It was cited that in a plant in which the temperature is under control and the humidity leveled off, not only the more delicate parts and materials that go into a product but the larger materials also fit more easily into the finished product.

The trend in the roundtable discussions and in brief talks by the authorities on the program which was sponsored by Airtemp division (in Dayton) of the Chrysler Corporation, was that with such control in manufacturing plants there would be more comfort for the workers, easier handling of materials, and an opportunity for more hours of activity in the factory.

Russians Hire Girls As Sailors on Ships

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP)—Girls are being taken aboard Soviet vessels to serve as sailors and navigators, Kimsomol Pravda, paper of the Communist youth organization, announced.

It said the White Sea Onega steamship line had given jobs to 30 girls, some of them veterans of the Finnish war, and that others were in training.

Raisa Vlasova, who attended the Leningrad Naval School and originated the Komsomol movement for girls to go to sea, has been assigned as pilot of the passenger steamer Karl Marx.

Helen Richmond Reid

MONTREAL, June 9 (AP)—Miss Helen Richmond Reid, who passed no here today, was one of a group of women who, in 1884, were instrumental in opening McGill University to women. A writer, lecturer and leader in Canadian social work, Miss Reid had been awarded honorary doctorates by McGill and by Queen's University for her work as Director of the Patriotic Fund in Montreal during the last war.

She was made a commander of the British Empire in 1935 for her educational and philanthropic work and was awarded the Jubilee Medal that year and the Coronation Medal in 1937.

Nippon Planes Raid Chungking, Land Warfare Is Intensified

CHUNGKING, China, June 9 (AP)—The war in China today found Japan hammering by air at this provisional Capital deep in the hinterland, while renewed land action swept through the northeastern provinces, and seaports were under pressure to pinch off Free China's last supply inlets.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek yesterday dismissed three of his most prominent officials from their posts but ordered them to carry on their duties—one of the most severe forms of censure in China because it involves loss of face—as a result of an air-raid shelter disaster June 5 in which 700 persons were suffocated.

Officials deprived of their posts were Mayor K. C. Wu, regarded as one of the most capable mayors in China; Air Defense Commander Gen. Liu Shih, and Deputy Commander Gen. Hu Pei-han.

The two Generals were ordered to provide relief and improve air-raid precautions at once, while Mayor Wu was ordered to speed relief work, distribution of pensions, and improvements in the city's dugout system.

Guilty of Negligence

The three officials were declared guilty of negligence and responsible for the disaster in which Chinese, attempting to rush back into a shelter after a premature signal of "all clear," trampled and suffocated one another at the entrance to a large cave.

A hundred buildings were said to have been wrecked and 13 persons killed or wounded by Japanese planes which dropped 100 bombs June 7. Five Japanese planes machine-gunned the streets, Central Daily News said, and one of them was damaged by Chinese antiaircraft fire.

Raids over Chungking have been increasingly intense as the summer season clears away the last of winter's fogs. There have been almost daily raids for nearly two weeks, with more than one raid some days.

On land, the stalemate that has lasted more than two years remains, except for Japanese claims of new inroads in Shansi Province and along the Yellow River.

Japanese Mopping Up

In Shanghai, Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, official spokesman for the Japanese Army in China, declared 36,134 Chinese were killed and 20,000 captured in recent fighting along the Yellow River in Shansi Province. He said Japanese forces were continuing mopping up in the area.

[A Hong Kong dispatch said that beleagured Japanese troops in southern Shansi Province were facing an acute shortage of arms and food June 4 after Chinese saboteurs destroyed six miles of track on the Tungpu Railroad.]

A continuing battle in south Shansi Province has cost "tens of thousands of Japanese casualties," according to the Chinese Central News Agency.

The agency said the Chinese were gaining the upper hand in fighting in the great bend of the Yellow River since the Japanese attacked early in May.

Japanese military spokesmen have declared that the drive designed to expel Chinese forces from strongholds in the Chuntiao Mountains, has resulted in annihilation of several Chinese units while others have been surrounded.

This was denied by Central News, which declared that Chinese troops, attacking from their mountain bases, "have penetrated the Japanese lines and now are effecting a counter-encirclement against the enemy."

Separated Battles

The Shansi battle is the largest of several recently in progress on widely separated China fronts, other active zones being northwest of Hankow, in Chekiang Province south of Shanghai, and in Kwangtung north of Hong Kong.

The Japanese objective in Shansi appears to be to drive the Chinese from strong mountain positions from which they have harassed the invaders for three years and to gain control of crossing of the Yellow River for a possible drive into Shensi, to the west.

Japan's strategy of cutting off China's war supplies continues along the southern coasts. Chinese have claimed recapture of Wenchow in southern Chekiang but not Ningpo and Haimen, also occupied by Japan April 20.

Other important ports, including Swabue and Chaoyang in Kwangtung Province, apparently remain in Japanese hands.

China Council Seeks Funds For Orphans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Two million children have been orphaned or made homeless by the war in China, according to the China Aid Council, one of the member agencies of the United China Relief, sponsor of a nationwide appeal for funds.

This Council, primarily devoted to assisting the Chinese women's organizations working to house and educate some of the orphans, lists the 2,000,000 children as the most valuable part of the 50,000,000 Chinese refugees forced to seek new homes in the hinterlands as the result of air-raids and Japanese advances.

Children include orphans of soldiers and air raid victims, children whose parents are away on war work, children born of destitute refugees and others whose parents are not able financially to care for them. Thus many are not orphans in the technical sense, but young boys and girls whose parents are destitute and who have been removed from areas of Japanese occupation to prevent them from being brought up under Japanese influence.

The first Chinese woman's committee to care for children in refugee camps was organized, it is said, in 1938 by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. Mme. Chiang's committee of the New Life movement is one of three Chinese National groups now looking after orphans, having established 47 orphanages, each housing from 100 to 500 children.

In connection with the orphanage efforts, it was declared that 500 children from three to 15 years of age are living in the first war orphanage near Chunking. They have a small farm and this year are building a small park. The youngsters have their own handicraft shops, and as in most of the orphanages, are taught trades and crafts for use later in life.

With so small a percentage of the orphans cared for, the China Aid Council has voiced the hope that additional children will be helped through the United China Relief campaign. At the present favorable rate of exchange, according to a recent appeal from Mme. Sun Yat-sen, one American dollar will provide a month's clothing, food and care, $20 will provide a year's complete maintenance, including vocational training. An orphanage for 200 children can be organized and supported a year for $5,000.

Canada Lauds King's Devotion to Duty

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King in a message last night to King George VI, on the eve of the celebration throughout Canada of the King's birthday, expressed hope that in his new year "you may see an end to the cruel terrors and losses which the people of Britain have borne."

He declared "words could not begin to express the admiration felt by all for the example of high courage and noble devotion to duty given by Your Majesty in these times when the lives as well as the liberties of free men are so greatly threatened."

The King's anniversary falls on Dec. 14 but is being celebrated today because Government officials consider the time more appropriate for observance.

WPA Administrator For Florida Is Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Wilber E. Harkness is the new WPA Administrator in Florida, succeeding Roy Schroder, recently promoted to Regional Director, with headquarters in Atlanta.

Mr. Harkness was appointed State Procurement Officer in 1933 when President Roosevelt inaugurated the relief program and has served in that capacity ever since. Prior to this appointment the new Administrator was field auditor of the Florida State Road Department, fiscal officer for Leesburg and district manager for the Florida Power Corporation at Leesburg. He is a native of Lake County.

Washington Closes Embassy at Paris

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The United States Embassy in Paris has officially closed, the State Department announced June 7.

Germany had requested that foreign diplomatic officials be withdrawn from Paris, the heart of Nazi occupied France, because it was in a German "zone of operations."

The State Department announced that Edwin A Plitt of Hamilton, Mo., Second Secretary and Consul who has been in charge of the Embassy, has been assigned to duty in the State Department. Tyler Thompson of Elmira, N. Y., Third Secretary and Vice-Consul, has been assigned to be Vice-Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Diplomatic relations with the authorities in the Geramn occupied area of France will be conducted through the American Embassy in Berlin.

Military Policemen Serve Apprenticeship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Two days a week military police from Camp Blanding direct traffic in Jacksonville as a training project. Under the direction of the local Police Department these members of the 204th Military Police Company are on apprentice duty, assuming that if they learn to handle traffic in this city, they can handle it anywhere.

They have not the power to arrest traffic offenders, but merely study problems of traffic handling. After the police show the men correct procedure, they turn the direction over to the military policemen, standing by to correct or aid if necessary.

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U. S. Ready to Act on French Islands in New World

Extent of French possessions is generally underestimated—Islands viewed as of little strategic value and defenses now are seen as weak—Economic importance.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The French islands in the Western Hemisphere are more numerous than is generally known. In addition to Martinique and Guadeloupe, in the West Indies, and St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland, there are five other islands which are French possessions, and France also holds a somewhat nebulous claim on Clipperton Island in the Pacific.

The West Indian islands comprise Marie Galante, Désirade, Petite Terre, Saint Barthélemy, and Saint Martin. The three former are just east of Guadeloupe, while the other two are among the northernmost of the Leeward Islands. Saint Martin, although a small island, belongs partly to France and partly to the Netherlands.

Mexico disputes France's claim to Clipperton, maintains the lighthouse, and at one time kept a small garrison on the island.

The French islands best known to the American public are Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Except for economic considerations having entered into the future of these islands many years ago, they would not now be a matter entering into the strategical plans of the United States.

Rejected by British

In the latter part of the eighteenth century when Britain's naval might had swept the French from the Caribbean, the British could have had these two islands for the asking, but the English sugar planters in the British islands strenuously objected to more sugar lands coming under the sway of the British Crown, and they remained in French possession.

Guadeloupe, the less well known of the two, has somewhat the greater area and population, but has no safe harbor.

Fort de France, the only harbor of importance in Martinique, affords safe anchorage for a limited number of ships, but has no repair facilities of consequence. It is located on the west side of the island, and under ordinary conditions of trade winds, vessels can safely anchor in the roadstead outside the harbor proper. However, they would be open to torpedo attack by surface craft and submarines.

Slight Strategic Value

None of the French islands are strategically important to the United States. Guadeloupe and Martinique are flanked by United States bases in the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the West Indian sites acquired from Great Britain.

French Guiana, however, does offer considerations of strategical value, because a base in this area would project United States operations some 800 miles beyond our present most southeasterly base in Trinidad.

The United States is vitally interested in preventing any Western Hemisphere dependency passing from the French into the possession of another power.

In 1916 a precisely similar interest in the Virgin Islands by the United States brought about the purchase of this economically valueless group from Denmark at a stiff price.

Purchase Discussed

In an effort to neutralize the potential threat to the safety of the United States that would be occasioned by Nazi control or occupancy of French dependencies in the Western Hemisphere, a bill has been introduced in Congress which authorizes their purchase, but it is exceedingly doubtful that this course of action can produce results.

Nor does it appear probable that Germany has immediate designs on these possessions of France. Dakar and the Azores will come first in the scheme of Nazi strategy, but we must be prepared to anticipate any sudden moves the Nazis may make.

Germany has no navy of consequence, and the Atlantic is too broad to be bridged by air transports. Therefore, it would appear to be suicidal for the Nazis to attempt fifth column tactics in Martinique or Guadeloupe, as the coup could not be supported.

Furthermore, the Germans have taken a leaf from their book of World War diplomatic blunders, and so far in the present war, have not overplayed their hand in so far as the United States is concerned. Reichsführer Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop are well aware that any overt move by Germany in the Western Hemisphere will have the effect of solidifying public opinion in the United States into a firm front against Naziism, and Germany is not yet prepared for this transition of sentiment.

Defense of Martinique

Admiral Robert, the Governor of Martinique and the other French West Indian islands, has announced his intention of defending them against all attacks.

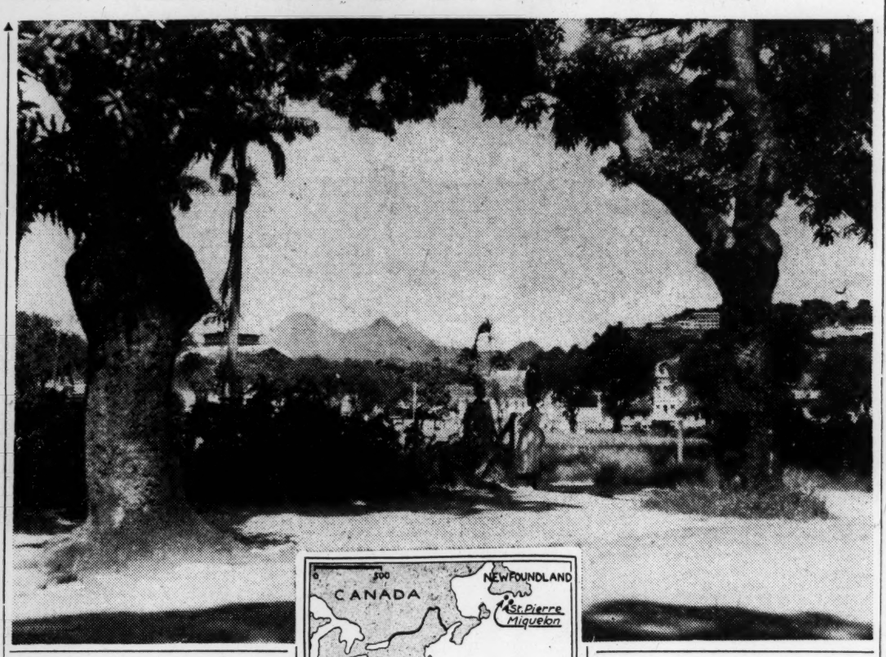
Admiral Robert's ultimatum is perhaps influenced to some extent by the presence at Fort de France of certain units of the French fleet including the aircraft carrier Béarn, and a rumored cache of some $200,000,000 in French gold.

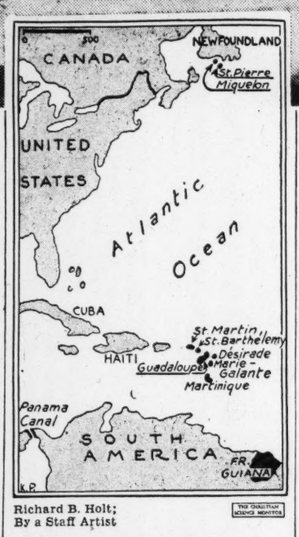
The Béarn was en route to France in June a year ago with a cargo of 100 American airplanes. When the news that the Nazis had overrun France was received, the carrier put about and sought refuge at Fort de France where it has since remained. The planes are now in no condition to assist in the defense of the island.

The United States has unquestionably made plans to seize Martinique and the other French possessions at the first indication of an out and out understanding between Marshal Philippe Pétain and Herr Hitler.

None of the French dependencies are believed to possess defenses that will be difficult to reduce, and the hard hitting battalions of United States Marines which have been organized for this particular sort of duty will, with the cooperation of the Navy, quickly carry out the necessary measures to seize designated objectives and make them impregnable against counter attack.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.





Richard B. Holt;
By a Staff Artist

Fort de France

Above: Fort de France on the Island of Martinique is one of the French possessions included in the agreement, announced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with French officials which prohibits any activities detrimental to the United States on any French possession in the Western Hemisphere. Below: Location of the major French island possessions in the Atlantic.

Independent Union Joins A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Largest independent union in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, the Industrial Employees' Union, Inc., has disbanded and carried its 6,000 sawmill workers and loggers into the American Federation of Labor.

The action of the I. E. U., which has long been firmly established in Oregon's Willamette valley and the western pine regions of the Cascades, was an episode in the long C. I. O.-A. F. of L. struggle for supremacy in the Northwest woods.

The I. E. U. was founded April 29, 1937, after the dissolution of the old Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen with the advent of Federal legislation outlawing employer-employee combinations.

Germans Set Athens Curfew For 10 P. M.

ATHENS, German - Occupied Greece, June 1. Delayed (AP)—German military authorities imposed a 10 p. m. curfew on Athens today following theft of the German military flag from atop the Acropolis.

An official order said that if the thieves were caught they would be sentenced to be executed.

An order from the military commander stated:

"As a result of the following established facts traffic and circulation in Athens and Piraeus shall be limited to 10 p. m.

"First: On the night of May 30-31 the German military flag flying on the Acropolis has been stolen. Investigations are being held. The guilty and their accomplices will be sentenced to death.

"Second: The press and public opinion of all classes still expresses sympathy for the British who have been driven out of Continental Europe. Events in Crete, ill treatment in violation of international law of German prisoners of war not only was condoned but discussed with appreciation.

"Third: In spite of orders to the contrary, sympathy has been repeatedly expressed with British prisoners of war (presents of flowers, fruits, and cigarettes have been received by them). Such manifestations are being tolerated by Greek police who have not reacted with the means at their disposal. The way the people of Athens behave in general toward German armed forces is unfriendly.

"Fifth: Profiteering in Athens has surpassed every limit and competent authorities have failed to take necessary measures to prevent same.

"Sixth: Almost every commodity is sold in Athens to German soldiers at prices considerably higher than those at which they are sold to Greeks. German authorities have tried so far to behave to the Greek people properly in every respect. In case orders issued by the German armed forces are not obeyed they will reluctantly apply very severe sanctions."

Quaker 'Dynamic Peace' Plan Is Step Toward World Order

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—A six-point "dynamic peace" has been proposed to President Roosevelt and other national leaders by a Quaker organization which called for "some kind of a cessation" of the war.

Reaffirming the traditional Quaker opposition to war, the American Friends Service Committee urged development of an international organization "capable of providing both order and change in the relations among nations."

As a step toward a "world government," the Committee advocated the establishment of an international emergency commission "to deal at once with the problems sure to become urgent as soon as the war stops."

The "dynamic peace" program was mailed from the group's little red brick building nestled among the skyscrapers of this historic home of the Quakers in America.

Appeal for Cessation

In the pamphlet, entitled "A Call to Persons of Good Will," the Committee said the present conflict was "not yet a world war," adding: "We as asking for some kind of a cessation of strife and the beginning of construction before the greater flood gates open."

Dynamic peace, the Committee said, would include acceptance of the principles that:

"1. It is a distinct disadvantage for any nation or people to use military force for its own ends; and that national armed forces shall be reduced with a view to universal disarmament.

"2. Peaceful third party settlement of all disputes not settled by mutually satisfactory direct negotiations.

"3. All peoples shall be free to develop their own cultures; and that each nation shall be free to develop the form of government which its people desire.

Welfare of All Nations

"4. That economic and social policies which affect other nations or peoples must be determined in international consultation, under international authority.

"5. All nations shall be assured equitable access to markets and to essential raw materials, and should control immigration and emigration with a view to the welfare of all nations concerned.

"6. All colonies must be administered by an international authority, with the welfare and development toward self-government by the native inhabitants as the primary objective and providing equitable opportunity of access for all nations to the resources and trade of such colonies."

The committee asked: "Is there no one in any government at the moment enough detached and above the issues of strife to call for cessation and mediation?"

"If not, then we at least should cry aloud to those who still are sensitive to the spiritual currents of life and who see steadily the fundamental claims of humanity to discover some way in the wisdom of God to stop this tide of destruction."

American Nationalization Of Axis Firms Proposed

MEXICO, D. F., June 9 (AP)—Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, has proposed the nationalization of all German and Italian investments and companies in the Americas as a measure to terminate totalitarian propaganda and strengthen the national economy of this hemisphere.

British Want U. S. in War, But Are Not Critical—Winant

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Ambassador John G. Winant was quoted June 7 by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia as saying that the mass of British people "hoped and wished that the United States would come into the war at this time, but are not critical because we have not."

Senator George, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Mr. Winant gave this report on England's public attitude during a two-hour discussion June 6 in the offices of Vice-President Wallace with a group of Senate leaders.

"Mr. Winant said that British morale was strong, that leaders and the public were confident they could repel any invasion of England, but that there was a division of opinion as to whether any such invasion ever would be attempted, Senator George said.

Continuing his round of conferences, Mr. Winant talked with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, June 7, and said he expected to see Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox before going to Vermont for a brief stay.

As Mr. Winant was leaving the State Department, reporters besieged him with questions and one told him there had been reports of "wavering" among some British officials and some elements of the population.

"I have seen no wavering in England," the Ambassador declared, "neither in the Government nor among the people. It's the people's fight—and they know it."

Among questions which Mr. Winant discussed with Undersecretary Welles was that of the delivery of American war materials to Britain.

Asked for his views on the war munitions delivery problem, the Ambasador told reporters that he was "glad to see that increasing shipments of war materials are going to Britain and that they were on a constantly mounting scale."

Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, was at the State Department at the same time and chatted briefly with Mr. Winant when they met by chance in the diplomatic reception room.

Lord Halifax told newspapermen that he and Mr. Welles had a general discussion of world questions of interest to both the United States and Britain, including an exchange of views on the French situation. He declined, however, to make any comment for publication.

Stimson Adds Hour To Employees' Day

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson ordered the addition of five hours to the working week of all War Department officers and employees. None will receive extra pay.

Effective today, they were ordered to remain at their desks until 5 p. m., instead of leaving at 4 o'clock.

The lengthened work days extend from Monday through Friday. Saturdays will continue to be a four-hour day.

The effect of the order will be to increase the working week from 39 to 44 hours for more than 14,000 individuals. There was no change in the existing starting time of 8:15 a. m., and 45 minutes will continue to be allowed for lunch.

Workman-Inventor Honored for Research

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Eugene Phillips arrived at La Guardia Field yesterday confident that his invention of a system for blind plane landing, which won him $5,000 in a national contest for American workmen, would aid aviation.

The senior radio electrician with the Civil Aeronautics Authority's Fort Worth Central Depot came here with Mrs. Phillips, to be guest of honor at a Waldorf-Astoria function given by the Revere Copper & Brass Company, Inc., the contest sponsor.

Explaining he worked seven years on his invention, Mr. Phillips said he would confer with the CAA and the National Inventors Council, branch of the Department of Commerce, in Washington.

British Call Youths to Farms

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—British agriculture has appealed to school children and volunteers to harvest this year's expected bumper crop from increased acreage and make up for the diversion of labor into the war effort.

The Ministry of Agriculture said the Board of Education "has asked local educational authorities to facilitate the employment of school children within the limits permitted by law by fixing holidays to fit with local agricultural needs."

The Ministry said the Government does not mean the exploitation of children by relaxing laws to protect health and welfare but "there is much children can do which not only is not harmful but is positively beneficial."

Pointing out the number of people in the forces, munition works, and factories, the Ministry said: "This year we shall have considerably greater acreage of crops to be harvested under almost certainly less favorable conditions and we shall have to look to school children for even more help."

The Ministry said at least 8,000 school boys attended 250 harvest camps last year and this year older children at public and secondary schools have been asked to go to neighboring farms one or two days a week through the term.

University students also have been enrolled in harvest work and the Ministry has appealed to women students, school teachers, and other women able to spare a month or more this summer.

Duce: War Between 2 Worlds

ROME, June 9 (AP)—Premier Mussolini declared today that the war "has now assumed the character of a war between two worlds" and is now at "one of its most decisive moments."

His statement appeared in the Navy Ministry's paper "Prore Armate" on the eve of Italian Navy Day, which coincides with the first anniversary tomorrow of Italy's entry into the conflict.

"The Royal Navy is celebrating its birthday in one of the most decisive moments of this war which now has the character of a war between two worlds," Il Duce wrote.

"What a long way from the new and yet heroic Navy in the Kingdom of Italy's beginning to our today which knows and overcomes distances and difficulties and aids in beating the enemy on the oceans!

"It is not rhetorical to affirm that the daring and sometimes rash commanders and crews, the Roman stoicism of the wounded and the high number of fallen illuminate the Royal Navy with the sun of glory!

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Federal Officials See Need Of 4,000,000 Skilled Workers

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—Federal officials estimated yesterday that 4,000,000 additional skilled workers will be needed in defense industries during the next 12 months and made plans to operate training shops 24 hours a day.

Government men from Washington made this report at a three-day conference to determine how to make full use of existing facilities to carry out public defense training activities provided for in the appropriation bill passed by the House last week.

Lieut. Col. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Defense Training, said the greatest demand for skilled workers still comes from the shipbuilding, aircraft and machine tool industries, but that a little later a shortage of light ordnance and ammunition workers is expected.

A survey completed last month showed, he said, that in 396 selected defense occupations only 368,000 of those registered at employment offices in the Nation were qualified for the jobs.

Terming the need for speeding up the training programs "imperative," he said one of the first steps will be to establish—and run at capacity—workshops under the combined direction of the National Youth Administration and public vocational schools.

This program, contemplated in the security appropriation bill carrying $179,622,000 for national defense training activities, will combine organized shop training and vocatiinal education with work experience on regular NYA projects.

It was estimated that during the fiscal year, 368,000 NYA enrollees can be made available for defense industries.

Here also for the meeting, which will end today, are three other Federal Security Agency officials —Ewan Clague, Employment Security Director; Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator; and John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education.

They were unable to estimate how many more skilled workers will be needed in any State or district, explaining that the number will depend on how the remaining defense contracts are let and where the best labor supplies happen to be located.

Night-Trap for Nazi U-Boats In Use Soon Says Kettering

DETROIT, June 9 (AP)—Charles F. Kettering, one of America's foremost inventors, predicted yesterday that German submarines would be driven from the seas by development of a device to catch them on the surface at night.

The engineer who gave the automobile industry the self-starter and a score of other inventions expressed a belief that the anti-submarine device would be completed and in operation "within a reasonable time."

"We have been working with the Navy for six years," he said, referring to General Motors' Research Division which he heads. "It's not going to be too hard to beat the subs."

Night Bombers Caught

Mr. Kettering also said that the problem of interception of night bombers "is being licked now" in England by detection devices "now in production."

He did not indicate whether the devices were being improved to the extent that they would guide fighter planes to German bombers whether there was moonlight or not. Detectors now in use by the British are said by observers to direct pilots to within several thousand feet of German planes, closer detection depending on light conditions.

Explaining the job of combating submarines, Mr. Kettering said it was the practice of German U-boats to come to the surface to recharge their batteries and then wait in the path of a convoy whose position and course had been reported by scouting planes.

"When the convoy comes along the submarine moves right with it," he said. "It stays some distance from the nearest ship and can't be seen. Then, just at daybreak, it submerges to cover the conning tower and makes its attack. After it puts torpedoes into several ships the escorting destroyers are too busy rescuing people in the water to stop it from getting away.

Principal Task

"All you have to do is locate him when he's on the surface at night and you've got him. Detectors will find him when he's under water."

Of each ten British merchant ships sunk, four are estimated sent to the bottom by submarines, four by air attack, one by surface raiders and one by mines.

"If we can stop that first four, warships and airplanes can concentrate on the rest and probably do a great deal in cutting the other losses," the inventor said.

Mr. Kettering told a group of returned American war correspondents that one of the big advantages the United States Navy had over other navies was in the engine being installed in new submarines.

"With that engine, our subs can go seventeen to twenty knots and more on the surface— fast enough to keep up with the fleet. The subs other countires have go along at ten or eleven."

Air Corps Develops New Lighting System

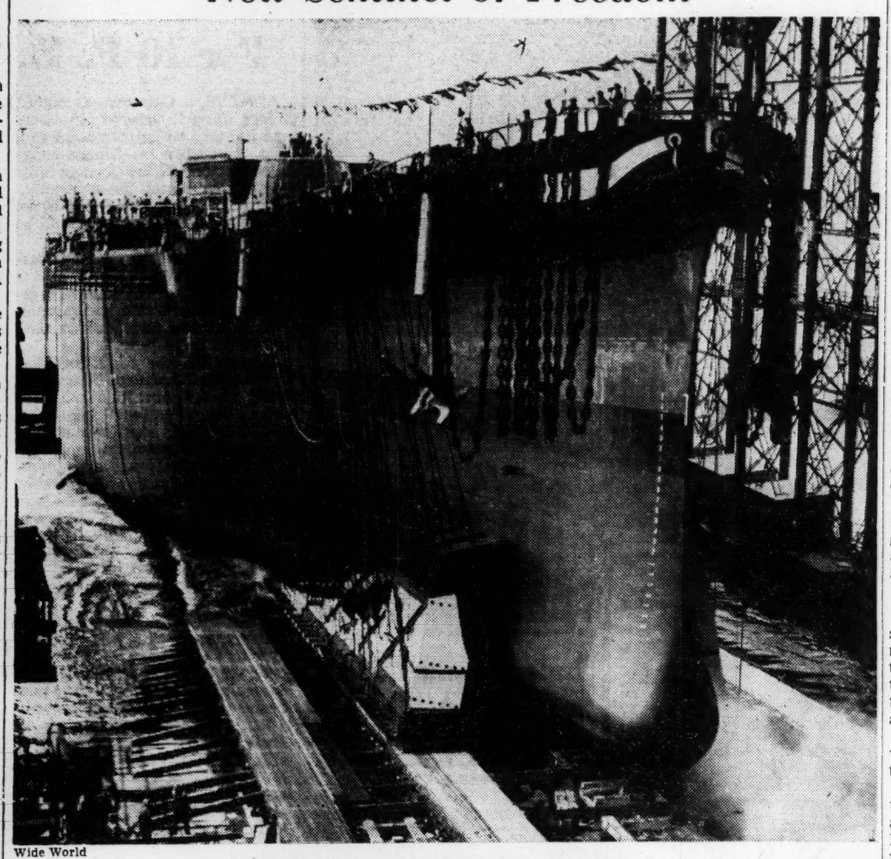
DAYTON, Ohio, June 9 (AP)—The Army Air Corps announced June 7 development of portable lighting equipment designed to transform an unlighted temporary field into a "full-fledged" airport —with the light so regulated that the site may be invisible even to searching observers above.

The equipment will be used, field attachés said, in new fields being acquired for use in the Air Corps' expansion program, in instances to be replaced with permanent lighting, in other cases for semi-permanent service.

Field boundary lights, in complete sets, can be moved by air transport. Self-contained floodlight units are mounted on trucks for shipment to emergency points.

Each squadron is being provided with two portable field-lighting sets. These supply sufficient lights to outline a landing strip 400 feet wide and 5,200 feet long, a general landing area or to form one string of illuminated guides 10,000 feet long.

New Sentinel of Freedom



Wide World

The U. S. S. South Dakota Is Launched

The new 35,000-ton American battleship is shown going down the ways at its launching in the New York Shipbuilding Company yards at Camden, N. J., on June 7. The South Dakota is the third battleship to join the United States Navy in two months. It is 750 feet long, has a speed of 30 knots, and cost $70,000,000. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox spoke at the launching ceremonies.

Argentina Aids Defense Plans Of New World

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 7 (AP)—Argentina apparently abandoned today its lukewarm attitude toward intercontinental defense by inviting military leaders of seven American Nations, including the United States, to tour its defense establishments.

Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and the United States were asked to send delegations, headed if possible by War Ministers, to this country July 9 when Argentina celebrates its 125th anniversary of independence from Spain.

It would be the first time since 1936, when the Inter-American Peace Conference proposed by President Roosevelt was held here, that so many high-ranking leaders of the Western Hemisphere gathered in Argentina.

It was considered significant that the delegations would be welcomed by Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentina's new Foreign Minister. When he was handed his portfolio there was considerable speculation on what course he would take. The Argentine invitations followed Señor Ruiz Guinazu's return from a visit to Washington, D. C.

Argentina has been the only American Nation standing aloof from joint hemispheric action.

Argentine War Minister Gen. Juan Tonazzi, who announced the invitations last night, said the delegations probably would be taken through an airplane factory at Cordoba, the naval air base at Puerto Belgrano near Bahia Blanca, and the Rio Plata defenses.

It was understood the Argentine Government made its gesture in reciprocation for similar tours made recently in the United States by Latin American military and naval officers.

General Tonazzi said the invitations did not imply any kind of military conference was planned, but observers said they offered a perfect opportunity for interested nations to discuss plans to bolster hemispheric defense.

Portugal Fortifies Azores With 10,000 New Troops

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Portugal has sent 10,000 troops to the Azores, its mid-Atlantic island possessions, Miss Laura Amelia Ponte reported June 7 when she arrived on the Portuguese freighter Pero de Alenquer from Sao Miguel, the Azores, where she had lived the last five years. She formerly lived in Charlestown, Mass.

First Electricity Rationing Slated June 16 in Southeast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—First restrictions in civilian use of electricity, needed to keep America's gigantic defense industries going full blast, have been ordered in the southeastern states.

The rationing, scheduled to begin June 16 unless the water supply at southern hydroelectric dams improves rapidly in the meantime, is a tangible outcome of a first-hand canvass of the Nation's power supplies being made by Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

Contributing to the power shortage in addition to lack of rain are the greatly increased demands of defense plants, especially those manufacturing aluminum needed for airplanes. At its peak the industry will be consuming energy at the rate of approximately 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually, Federal power officials predict.

Prior to the rationing order, consumers in southeastern cities had been called upon to voluntarily reduce their use of electricity by 20 per cent. First to go dark were the large electric signs and ornamental illumination in southeastern cities.

Giant Power Pool

Another remedial step taken in the last few weeks was the establishment of a giant power pool among utility companies in 17 states to transmit power into the Southeast for essential defense industries. This co-ordination, initiated at a conference in Washington on May 19, brings the generating facilities of more than a third of the states into a combined effort to assure continuous power supply for defense production.

Systems, with their affiliates and other inter-connected systems, now contributing to the southeastern defense power pool are the Carolina Power & Light Company, Duke Power Company, South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, South Carolina Power Company, Lexington Water Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Alabama Power Company, Gulf Power Company, Mississippi Power Company, Tennessee Valley Authority, Arkansas Power & Light Company, New Orleans Public Service Company, Gulf States Utilities Company, Southwestern Gas & Electric System, and the Mississippi Power & Light Company.

Confers with Utility Men

While the South is feeling the power pinch the most, some shortages also have been reported from northern New England where there is considerable reliance on water power.

Mr. Olds, accompanied by Maj. Thomas R. Tate, chief of the Power Commission's National Defense Power Section and staff engineers went first to Atlanta, Ga., to confer with Southern utility men; next to New York for a conference with power officials from New England and the Middle Atlantic States; then on to Chicago.

Today he is meeting with utility operators from California, Nevada, Arizona and part of Oregon. Before he returns to Washington he will meet with more officials in Portland, Ore., and in Denver, Colo.

"I cannot overemphasize the gravity of the present power situation nor the need for immediate steps to determine the emergency measures that must be adopted to insure the delivery of power to rapidly expanding defense industries," Mr. Olds said as he left Washington.

"It appears that if the drought continues and if defense power loads increase, which they must if the defense program goes forward according to schedule, the end of 1941 will be the most critical period in the history of the electric utility industry in this country. Conferences which we are holding will enable the utility industry and the Government to chart the course that must be set to insure defense production."

Many Precedents For Use of Troops

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 9

Federal troops have been employed more than 100 times in the Nation's history to suppress domestic disturbances, prevent interference with the mails and interstate commerce, and for allied purposes.

An outstanding instance of the use of soldiers in a labor difficulty was the railroad strike of 1894 when President Cleveland sent troops to Illinois over the protest of its Governor.

Mr. Cleveland acted then on pleas by Federal court officers that they were unable to enforce judicial processes.

Troops were sent to West Virginia in 1921 to control disturbances accompanying widespread coal strikes. A request for Federal aid was made then by the Governor.

The widest use of Federal troops in domestic disturbances was in connection with labor strikes in 1877 growing out of a railroad wage reduction.

Mrs. F. D. R. Regrets Need To Use Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt at a press conference today expressed regret that it was necessary for the United States Army to take over the North American Aviation Company's plant at Inglewood, Calif., but admitted, "probably something had to be done."

At the same time, she defended labor's right to strike, pointing out that in the North American case it was only a faction within the group that wanted to strike. Refusing to say whether the faction was Communist-dominated, she referred members of her press conference to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The President's wife said she felt it was "too bad to see one group in a union jeopardizing the amicable feeling of the country against labor as a whole."

Something Had to Be Done

Referring to the assignment of soldiers to the plant, she commented: "I always grieve when there is the need of anything of this kind. Probably something has to be done in this instance, but I am sorry to see it."

She said she felt no legislation would be necessary to deal with the strike situation.

Pressed for recommendations as to how labor could purge itself of any Communist leadership, Mrs. Roosevelt replied that it was up to labor to clean its own house. When it was pointed out that she as a member of the American Newspaper Guild is herself affiliated with the C.I.A., she said she was trying to do what she could to contribute to that one group.

The President's wife reiterated her proposal that communities set up citizens' councils to keep the public informed on the merits of strikes. She called attention to a council of this kind formed in Toledo, Ohio, that has saved many times its cost in keeping the city free from strikes.

Favors Union Now

Asked her views on "union now," Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought it a good diea but hardly practicable until the world is in a calmer frame of mind.

The White House will be closed indefinitely to sightseers during the construction of a new floor in the East Room, Mrs. Roosevelt announced. Whether the recently-instituted "soldier Saturdays" will be continued depends upon the response, she said. On May 31, 200 soldiers went through the mansion accompanied by about 700 friends. On June 7, military visitors numbered only about 94, with 50 friends.

Four-Man War Board Is Urged in Britain

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Beverly Baxter, Canadian born member of Parliament and newspaper writer, urged yesterday a four-man supreme directorate of strategy for the entire Empire.

Writing in the Sunday Graphic he suggested that Premier Winston Churchill remain political head of the Nation, that Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa and Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, give up their posts and come to London and that Lieut. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, be the Fourth member.

Belgians Arrested After Slaying of Nazi

BRUSSELS, Occupied Belgium, June 9 (AP)—Hundreds of male residents of the Brussels suburb of Laeken have been arrested as the result of the slaying of a German soldier in Laeken Park on May 24 it was officially announced here yesterday.

The soldier was hit by two revolver shots fired by two unidentified civilans who escaped in the darkness.

The announcement said that the German military commander of the Brussels area warned that unless the slayers were handed over soon to authorities other measures would be taken.

League of Masonic Clubs Elects Taylor President

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9 (AP)—Charles H. Taylor of Washington, D. C., First Assistant Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, was elected President of the National League of Masonic Clubs today to succeed Edmund R. Lowe of Long Island City, N. Y.

Others elected at the end of the organization's convention include: Harold C. Bean of Melrose, Mass., Deputy President; Henry D. C. du Bois of Providence, R. I., First Vice-President.

General Program of Relief Urged Under Social Security

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7—A program of general relief within the framework of the Social Security Act to afford aid to all the needy who are not provided with work or cared for under one of the three existing Federal public assistance agencies was urged by Hugh R. Jackson, Associate Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, in an address at the closing session of the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work here today. Mr. Jackson favored Federal authority to insure minimum standards as to the adequacy of relief and the standards of administration and personnel, direct administrative responsibility resting with the State or community under State supervision.

Declaring against the return of work relief to the States and local communities, even with a system of Federal grants-in-aid, Mr. Jackson voiced apprehension that were it returned, it would be used more sparingly as a means of providing assistance to those who are in need under present conditions and present economy measures.

Aid to Defense

Closer co-operation between public and private welfare agencies and better co-ordination between Federal and State agencies operating in the various fields of public assistance was urged by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, who was the chief speaker at a dinner by the conference to 15 delegates from South American countries last night.

Mr. Altmeyer saw the further development of social security as a prime factor in both national and hemispheric defense, declaring that "with a flaming Continent across the seas, the nations of the American Hemisphere cannot count themselves secure unless they use "all material and spiritual forces for defense."

"To these ends," he said, "the contribution of social security is basic, for it is through social security that great masses of the citizens of our countries can be assured decent food, clothing and shelter and essential health services necessary to make them able and willing defenders of their country and their way of life."

Mr. Altmeyer urged the setting up of a "comprehensive system of social insurance to provide minimum basic protection against the economic hazards of unemployment, sickness, disability, old age and death."

In his program, groups now excluded would be brought into the present old-age and survivors' insurance and the protection of the unemployment compensation program also would be extended to them.

The Social Security Board Chairman warned against the slump he said may be expected to follow completion of the defense program, and in order to meet it, he favored an increase in the unemployment benefits now allowed under the various State systems.

General Aid Needed

"Despite the general reduction in relief for the country as a whole," he said, "there is now and will continue to be a very real need for an adequate general assistance program in many areas where little if anything has been done for the families in want.

Shelby M. Harrison, of New York, General Director of the Russell Sage Foundation, today assumed office as conference President, succeeding Miss Jane M. Hoey, Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington.

Wallace's Conservation Plans— Inca Farmers Used Them First

CUZCO, Peru (AP)—If Vice-President Henry Wallace comes to this ancient capital of the Inca Empire on his expected tour of South America, he will see proof in practice of what he has preached in the United States about farming.

The Incas had a soil conservation program that was so good it still goes on, 400 years after the dissolution of their empire.

The terraces they built with stone to hold the soil and prevent erosion sweep whole mountainsides from top to bottom for miles around this city where the Spanish Conquistadores found them worshiping the sun.

Indians who till the soil on these Andean hills today maintain terraces of like design.

They rotate their crops, too, although they cannot explain why except to say that their ancestors did it.

The Incas made a success of an entirely domestic economy. They used practically every device that Henry Wallace advocated as Secretary of Agriculture in the United States.

They stopped erosion in the hills by building the terraces which remain today. They controlled the floods of mountain streams, sending the water which would otherwise have been wasted into irrigation canals in arid valleys. Where this water would not reach, they dug beneath dry sand until they came to subsoil moisture sufficient to support crops.

They crushed sardines, which abound off Peru's coast, and used the oil for fertilizer. They also used the guano which sea birds deposit on islands offshore—and they protected the birds from huntsmen.

They kept the surpluses of fat years in great storehouses, to be used in years of crop failure.

They kept records of which lands were most productive for what purposes, and made allotments of crops on that basis.

They differed from Henry Wallace in one respect. They never attempted curtailment of crops. Everything was directed toward the greatest possible production. The Incas never were concerned about prices or profits.

Large segments of the terraces and the aqueducts with which the Incas extended their farm domain still stand, in grand ruins.

Draft Boards Win Praise of Hershey

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters today cited for high praise the unknown civilian soldiers of the new army—those 19,500 citizens who serve on the Nation's local draft boards.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, acting Director, said that "they serve for no other remuneration than the knowledge that they are giving of their time and their effort to perform well a task for their country in an hour of need."

Behind the cover of such impersonal terms as "selective service system" and "local boards" the work of these individuals who actually are administering the selection of men for military training has received little more than formal notice. Yet they actually compose one of the first groups of American citizens to volunteer their services to the country in the present emergency.

Selective service officials said that the average local board member puts in 10 to 20 hours a week on the job. Their contributions in time, it was pointed out, are matched by the responsibility they assume in making decisions about which registrants are available for military duty. In the smaller communities, at least, they are dealing with the destinies of their friends and neighbors and sometimes must go contrary to their personal sympathies in applying the requirements of the law.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Chatham: William Pitt Hotel, 4 p. m., June 15.

Sarnia: Collegiate Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 16.

England

London

London (Twelfth Church): Brotherhood Hall, Knights Hill, West Norwood, S. E., 27, 7:30 p. m., June 26.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Fourth Church): Cinema on the Green, Kings Norton, 2 p. m., June 29.

Leamington Spa: Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 30.

United States

California

El Segundo: Woman's Club, 8 p. m., June 20.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 16.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., June 19. Radiocast Station KFWB, 980 kilocycles.

Monterey: Walter Colton School, 8 p. m., June 20.

Oakdale: Community Methodist Church, F Street, 8 p. m., June 16.

Oakland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1500 Ninetieth Avenue, 3 p. m., June 15.

Oakland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1219 Filbert Street, 3 p. m., June 21. Radiocast Station KLS, 1310 kilocycles.

St. Helena: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 20.

San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, second and Laurel Streets, 8 p. m., June 17.

San Fernando: Recreational Hall, Methodist Church, 3 p. m., June 15.

San Francisco (Tenth Church): Marina Theater, 12:10 p. m., June 17.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., June 15.

Walnut Creek: The Ramona Theater, 3 p. m., June 15.

Colorado

Englewood: Englewood High School, 3600 Block South Broadway, 8 p. m., June 20.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Regal Theater, 4719 South Parkway, noon, June 16.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 17.

Streator: Woman's Club Building, 303 East Hickory Street, 3 p. m., June 15.

Michigan

Ludington: Church Edifice, Filer and Delia Streets, 8 p. m., June 19.

Minnesota

Bemidji: H. S. Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 16.

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 16.

Stillwater: Church Auditorium, Third Street, 3:30 p. m., June 15.

Missouri

Joplin (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 15.

Nebraska

North Platte: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., June 15.

Nevada

Ely: Church Edifice, 1108 Lyons Avenue, 8 p. m., June 19.

Reno: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 20.

New Hampshire

Berlin: City Hall, 3:30 p. m. June 15.

New Mexico

Raton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 19.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., June 17.

Port Washington: Masonic Temple, Haven and Franklin Avenues, 8:15 p. m., June 19.

Ohio

Greenville: St. Clair Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., June 15.

Virginia

Greenwood: Auditorium, Greenwood High School, 3:30 p. m., June 15.

Washington

Mason City (auspices Society, Coulee Dam): Mason City Community Church, 8 p. m., June 19.

Seattle (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-second Avenue Southwest and West Lander Street, 8 p. m., June 19.

Sedro Woolley: Union High School, Third and Nelson Streets, 3 p. m., June 15.

Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 16.

Wisconsin

Waupaca: Adler's Theater, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., June 20.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc June 15, 29, July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 6 Aug. 3.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), on June 29, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on June 29, Aug. 3.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on July 13, Aug. 10.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 15.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 15, July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on July 6.

Central States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 22.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 15, 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 6; Aug. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 15, 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; June 15, 29; July 13, 27; Aug. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on June 15; July 20, Aug. 17.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY of New Hampshire

Allies Deep in Syria—Near Damascus

By the Associated Press

Monday, June 9

British and "Free French" mechanized columns, striking across ancient battlefields where the Crusaders fought the Saracens, were reported today to have advanced within 40 miles of Damascus, Capital of French-ruled Syria, and also within 40 miles of Beirut, Capital of Lebanon.

Capture of 140 German parachute troops was reported to have resulted from the Allied drive into the French mandated territories, which has now penetrated across the River Litani in the coastal sector.

Deeper inland the Allied advance has carried beyond a line between Ezraa, Sheikh, Miskine and Kuneitra, the Middle East Command at Cairo announced today.

This line, at its deepest point—Kuneitra—is about 25 miles within Syria from the Trans-Jordan frontier. It lies to the west of the Jebel Druz region.

This represented a small advance beyond earlier reported gains which resulted in reported capture of the cities of Tyre, on the Lebanese coast, and Merdjayoun, on the road to Beirut.

British naval support for the land thrusts was seen in reports that Tripoli, Syrian oil pipeline terminus, had been bombarded by naval units, and that the units were anchored off Beirut and Tripoli, apparently negotiating for surrender of the cities before opening fire on them.

Dentz Reports Fighting

Gen. Henri Dentz, commander of Syria's defense forces, declared heavy fighting was in progress. Many deserters from the Vichy forces were said to be going over to the Allied side.

Dispatches from Jerusalem said Allied forces, which Vichy estimated at 20,000 strong, were driving across the broiling desert and into the volcanic mountains of the French Levant States from Palestine and Trans-Jordan and were pushing back the French armies—estimated to total about 45,000 men—wherever they met.

Three Allied columns were reported in action:

1. From Trans-Jordan, one force was said to be marching through the land of the war-like Druses in the Jebel Druze toward Damascus. A German radio report said this column had advanced 25 miles to Soudeida, Capital of the Jebel Druze, 58 miles south of Damascus.

2. From Palestine, another column was reported knifing toward Beirut north of the Sea of Galilee, attacking the 12th Century Crusaders' stronghold of Banias.

3. Still another contingent of British motorized troops was reported advancing up the Euphrates River Valley in Iraq toward the big French outpost of Deir-Ez-Zor, in Eastern Syria.

'Some Opposition'

The British acknowledged "some French opposition" to the invasion, which was described as an attempt to forestall German domination of the French Mediterranean colonies and to balk an expected German thrust toward the Suez Canal.

The French High Command at Beirut, Lebanon, said that French forces are resisting strongly the British along the Syrian-Lebanese border and have destroyed several armored cars and shot down two RAF planes.

The RAF again bombed air fields at Damascus, Syrian Capital, and Aleppo, in the north, and also at Levaya, a communiqué said. The results were not given, but yesterday's raids were declared to have inflicted only slight damage.

From Damascus it was reported that the commander of Lebanese armed forces in French-mandated Lebanon had deserted to the "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Palestine, apparently before the Allied British-Free French attack.

The commander, a colonel, was called the first native officer of high rank to go over to the De Gaullists and was accused of helping others get across the border to the Allied side.

He has been reduced in rank and referred for trial by a military court.

The Allied attackers, under command of British Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and French Gen. Georges Catroux, were said here to be relying on combined land, air and sea power like that which carried the British across Libya against the Italians last winter.

British warships were reported in Vichy dispatches to be active in the Eastern Mediterranean as the plane-protected motorized land columns moved northward.

French forces, a Beirut communiqué said, captured a detachment of troops landed on the Lebanon coast by the British Navy south of Beirut. The communiqué also claimed that three British planes were shot down during RAF bombing attacks on Beirut and on airfields at Mezze, Nerab and Rayak.

Speed was considered the essence of the campaign, with swift seizure of Damascus, Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Palmyra essential to keep the Germans from landing troops in Northern Syria.

For hours after the invasion began at 2 a. m., Sunday, there was little official news of the progress of fighting.

Vichy reports said the British were driving in the direction of Banias, an ancient stronghold of 12th Century crusaders.

Village Dominates Road

Held by the French on the road from Nazareth to Damascus, this little village of only 300 inhabitants forms one of the strongest preliminary defenses of Damascus, the Syrian Capital.

Pitched on the first peaks of the Hermon Mountains it dominates the road from Tiberias on the west side of the Sea of Galilee to the inland valley of Syria, and its possessor controls communications between coastal Lebanon and inland Syria.

Ninety miles to the east, fighting was going on among the volcanic mountain peaks of the Jebel Druze which form a bastion protecting Damascus from the southeast.

Between these two sectors is a central road in the region of Tiberias which crosses the River Jordan between Galilee and Little Lake Hule, 10 miles to the north. This road penetrates Syrian territory southwest of Kuenitra.

It is along this road, as well as the road which runs north from Deraa, on the border, toward Damascus, that secondary columns were marching.

Between the coastal sector and the Banias position there extends for 20 miles a double line of hills between 1,800 and 2,000 feet high which together form a strong fortified position.

Barrage of Leaflets

While the Allied troops were pouring into Syria, their advance was preceded by a barrage of leaflets which were dropped far and wide over the territory by American-built Tomahawk planes advising the Syrians of the promises of independence and calling upon them to aid in stopping Herr Hitler.

One of these leaflets from the British Middle East Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, appealed to Syrians who would not fight alongside the British and Free French at least not to hamper the liberating movement.

The proclamation ended with: "We remember the common victory over the same Boche 20 years ago. Let's beat them again. We would like victory with our comrades of the last war by our sides again, not against us."

Leaflets which General Catroux signed and had scattered over Syria declared "Syria and the United States are with us."

"The humiliating, perfidious policy of the Vichy Government has plunged the Levant into war. We will make war with energy, abnegation, firmness and with honor and full hope for the victory we know will be ours," he said. In another appeal General Catroux said "Vichy has ordered Frenchmen in Syria to fight for Germany." Then he declared:

"France forbids you to execute this criminal order from which I release you, and I take you under my command.

"I enjoin you to join my forces and the Allied forces. I forbid any resistance and shall send before military courts any soldiers disobeying this order.

"I order you to assemble at your positions with your arms and equipment ready to take your place in battle.

"Follow me along the path of honor."

"We Come to Help"

General Wavell's leaflet declared the Germans who had occupied two-thirds of France and controlled the rest had now begun the conquest of the French colonies.

"We come not as an enemy, but on the contrary to assist you against a common adversary. Instead of resisting us, help us against the mortal enemy of your people. We come in strength and to resist would be vain. We know if you fought it would be as heroes. But in defending this territory you would be simply defending the enemy's interests."

There have been frequent desertions of officers and soldiers to the Free French forces in the Middle East.

It is established that German planes, at least those which flew into Iraq recently to help Rashid Ali el Gailani with his now fizzled anti-British campaign, were using Syrian air fields for refueling. The British bombed the fields in retaliation.

Axis access to French air fields is a proviso of the armistice which marked France's defeat last June.

Official sources in Cairo said that reports of the last few days that the German infiltration had been stepped up were true and, in conjunction with the Free French, the British decided that, come what may, the situation could not be tolerated further.

Axis Pilots Interned

It was disclosed meanwhile in Ankara that two German and three Italian planes, had been forced down on the Turkish coast and their crews, including nine Germen airmen, interned. The Germans were reported en route to Syria from the Dodecanese Islands.

Despite heavy RAF raids on Rhodes, that island's airfields were reported still serving as refuelling bases for Axis aircraft bound from the Balkans to Syria.

Besides the port of Latakia, German ground staffs were reported preparing two other air bases on the north Syrian coast for operations against the British Island bastion of Cyprus.

Advices from Alexandretta said there were no German regular troops in Syria, but that there were many air technicians, ground crews and propagandists.

Germans in civilian clothes are in charge of all anti-aircraft batteries throughout Syria, these dispatches said.

Sympathies with the Free French movement was said, however, to be spreading rapidly among the younger ranks of the French Syrian Army.

Neutral military observers compared the German activity in Syria with preparations in Slovakia in August, 1939, and in Bulgaria early this year. They expressed the belief the Luftwaffe would be ready for action in the neighboring French mandate by July 1.

"The Germans have organized a transport service to Syria that is producing amazing results," said a British official just returned from Hatay.

Turkey to Stay Out, But Keeps Close Watch

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, June 9

The British Embassy has been informed that Turkey will keep hands off the Syrian fight, but developments in the Levant were being watched closely today.

President Ismet Inonu was on the Syrian frontier inspecting Turkish defenses yesterday at the time the long-expected attack by British and "Free French" forces materialized.

De Gaulle's Army

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—The Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle fighting today with their British Allies in the Levant states are a part of some 40,000 well-equipped soldiers who have come under the banner of the Free French leader since the French-Axis armistice.

Their roster includes numerous mechanized detachments, as well as a company of Spahis, crack desert-trained cavalry. That company rode from Syria to Libya to join the British.

General de Gaulle himself is in Palestine, where he is working with Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander of British Palestine and Trans-Jordan forces.

Naval units of the Free French recently reached a total of more than 100 ships including virtually all types of warships. One of their submarines is considered the fastest in the world, and their whole navy totals approximately 400,000 tons.

French sailors have been joining the de Gaullists in India, Australia, Palestine, Bermuda, Singapore, and Trinidad during a period of months.

The air arm of the Free French includes more than 1,000 trained pilots, many of whom participated in the fighting in Ethiopia and Libya.

The colonies at New Hebrides, Chad, Gabon, the French Cameroons, the Middle Congo and points on the Pacific are some of the well-equipped bases, many with ports and modern airfields, from which the Free French have operated.

Where Allies Take Offensive

By a Staff Artist

Three-Pronged Drive Into Syria

Damascus set as goal of British and Free French campaign in French-mandated territory.

Generals in Battle of Syria: De Gaullist, French, and British

By the Associated Press

Here are sketches of the three leaders in the battle for Syria and Lebanon:

Gen. Georges Catroux—This tall, wiry Free French leader in the Middle East is considered one of the best-informed military men in the world on Middle Eastern affairs. He was Governor at Damascus after the World War, headed the French Foreign Legion in Morocco and Algeria, and made a special study of Egyptian and Red Sea problems.

At the outbreak of the current war, he was Governor of French Indo-China. He was removed by Chief of State Marshal Pétain last August and later stripped of his French citizenship. He joined the de Gaullists and immediately was placed in charge of the Free French movement in the Middle East—taking in Egypt, the Sudan, the Levant, Asia Minor and the Balkans.

During the World War, General Catroux was wounded and taken prisoner and he was kept in the same prison as General de Gaulle.

Gen. Henri Dentz—General Dentz was appointed French High Commissioner for French-mandated Syria and Lebanon last December after Jean Chiappe fatally crashed Nov. 27 in the Mediterranean in a plane which the Vichy Government charged had been machine-gunned by a British fighter.

Chiappe was en route to Beirut to become High Commissioner when his plane crashed.

General Dentz, who served as a member of the French General Staff in Syria after the World War, was made Commander-in-Chief of all France forces in the Levant States at the same time, but less than a month later the Pétain Government placed him under the orders of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Generalissimo of French armed forces in North Africa.

He has been a consistent supporter of Vichy policies since his appointment and proclaimed last month that his command was ready to meet force with force. General strikes and disorders arising from food shortages in Syria caused him considerable trouble in March, and in April he formed a new government there.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson—This six-footer was gazetted a full General less than two weeks ago, presumably for his handling of the British offensive which drove the Italians out of Egypt and half-way across Libya last winter.

For that job, under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, he also was made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire and given command over Cirenaica before the British lost it to German mechanized forces.

General Wilson was in charge of the British forces in Greece during the Nazi campaign there and on May 10 became Commander of the British forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

He has won most of the war decorations Britain gives.

State of Siege

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 8 [Delayed] (AP)—A state of siege, placing this French-mandated State under strict, virtual military rule, was proclaimed today shortly after announcement that British forces had invaded Syria. The Army, police, and gendarmes were charged with responsibility for protecting all persons and property.

Acts of pillage were made punishable by execution. Telephone and telegraph communications for private purposes between ctities were prohibited, public meetings and distribution of tracts were banned, and all public places were ordered closed at 9 p. m.

All travel was halted, except by special permit, and persons found traveling without passes will be liable to trial by court-martial.

Oath at University

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 9 (AP)—Trustees of the University of North Carolina unanimously adopted a resolution requiring University professors and employees who are American citizens to take oaths pledging support to the Constitution of the United States. The requirement will not apply to "refugee" professors or employees.

British Resist Nazi Infiltration in Syria

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 9—Entry into Syria of British and Free French troops constitutes an initiative fully as important from the diplomatic as from the strategic viewpoint.

Militarily the move was made, as an official Cairo communiqué declares, "with the object of eliminating German personnel and influence from certain areas in which they are securing a dominating position through continued infiltration."

Faced with the hard choice of either allowing Nazi infiltration and preparation of air bases to proceed, or of advancing against the mandate of their former ally, the British reluctantly took the unavoidable step of doing what ought rightly to be done by Vichy authorities: Keep the Nazis from getting hold of the vital airports and air bases of Syria.

Military Side Minimized

But in doing so, every effort is being made to make this a political rather than merely a military move. The Cairo communiqué points out that "it is hoped to secure both French and Arab co-operation" in Syria, and the official statement issued in London yesterday announced: "A declaration has been issued by Gen. Georges Catroux on behalf of Gen. Charles de Gaulle guaranteeing the independence of Syria and Lebanon and undertaking to negotiate a treaty to secure these objects.

"His Majesty's Government support and associate themselves with this promise of independence."

Leaflets announcing this are being dropped by air in Syria, and it is reported that the Free French forces are using loudspeakers to announce their liberating aims as they advance into Syria, and to appeal to the Arab and French inhabitants to rally to the Free French cause.

Arab Interests Guarded

The greatest importance is attached in informed circles here to this aspect of the Allied move into Syria. Apart from the strategic importance of speed in occupying the main airports in the French mandate before the Germans are able to bring over large numbers of airborne troops from Crete, the British are particularly anxious to avoid a prolonged conflict that would involve large numbers of Arabs.

A considerable proportion of Vichy-controlled forces in Syria is understood to consist of Arab troops.

The attitude of Turkey which would become of capital importance if the Axis attempts to reinforce the French and make a major battleground out of Syria is also likely to hinge to a large extent on the speed of British occupation and the extent to which the country rallies to the Free French cause.

Turkey's Position Affected

If the British meet with little opposition and succeed in establishing themselves firmly in Syria before the Axis is able to move in in force from the air, Turkey would undoubtedly welcome this change in the strategic situation in Asia Minor as reinforcing Turkish independence and security.

Conversely, a lengthly conflict, accompanied by the presence of large numbers of Axis troops in Northern Syria, would tend to isolate Turkey still further and increase the threat to its independent existence.

Furthermore the course of events in Syria is certain to have a big effect on the attitude of France's African Colonies. Action of the Arab tribes in Syria is sure to be closely watched by the large Arab populations in other French possessions.

Pledge to the Free French

In this connection it is felt here that the British Government's promise to support the Free French pledge of independence for Syria and Lebanon is particularly significant.

It implements Mr. Anthony Eden's broader declaration 10 days ago when the Foreign Secretary emphasized the sympathy of the British Government for various Arab nationalist movements. Mr. Eden is generally regarded here as having virtually committed the British to concede freedom and independence to Arabs generally.

There is complete approval in the British press today for British initiative in entering Syria. Chief of State Marshal Pétain's protest that there were no German planes or troops in Syria isn't taken seriously on the grounds that Vichy is no longer able to say anything except what Berlin dictates.

There was certainly no question but that German infiltration into Syria had begun along the same lines as those which so completely undermined Bulgaria. There may be some doubt as to how far these infiltration by "tourists" had progressed, and to what extent it was supported by German planes and troops.

But the movement was clearly under way, and the only question was whether the British would again wait until it was too late or would move in time to check these Nazi infiltrations before they had key airports definitely in their grasp.

How British Entered

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—A small party of sappers and volunteers crossed the Syrian border June 7 in the first actual move by the British into the French-mandated Levant States, the British radio reported last night.

In a broadcast heard by CBS, the British Radio said the party was organized to creep over the border in the moonlight to remove a specific obstacle in the path of the western column. Even on the frontier of Southern Syria the entry was a complete secret.

"At 2 o'clock in the morning, after the first party had finished its task and the setting moon had left almost complete darkness, the signal was given for general advance at all points. Tanks, Bren gun carriers, armored cars, and a long line of motor transport moved in with Royal Air Force co-operation."

Paris Gets News

BERLIN, June 9 (AP)—Newspaper extras in Paris informed the people of the old French Capital today of the attacks on Syria and the "defense fighting" in the French-mandated territory, DNB, official German news agency, said.

Heavy headlines condemned the British for the action and the tenor of editorial comment was that the time had come to eradicate England from the world map.

'France's Affair'

BERLIN, June 9 (AP)—For the present, Germany regards the British and Free French campaign in Syria and Lebanon as an affair which "concerns chiefly France," Dienst aus Deutschland, a news service close to the Foreign Office, asserted.

For that reason, Dienst continued, the official reaction of the Vichy Government was being studied with the greatest care and British operations were being watched closely.

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Art Exhibitions in Boston and Cambridge—Stage and Screen News

Ryder Pictures Shown At the Vose Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

There are now on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square, several pictures by the American artist, Albert P. Ryder. The pictures are typical and they convey tellingly the peculiar visionary quality for which that great American romantic is noted.

Enigmatic is a word often used to characterize this New Bedford-born painter, who was largely self-taught. While he watched the busy traffic at the wharves of that seaport the ships he painted were not whalers or merchantmen, but phantom ships plying mysterious waters. The darksome sea of Ryder's pictures is not the salty, surging surf of Winslow Homer, but the wine-dark sea of classical Homer, or the awesome deep of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner."

Ryder reminds us of poets and dramatists, rather than painters. Imagination, dream, poetic reverie induced him to paint his pictorial fantasies. The phenomena of nature are construed symbolically, while people are allegorical figures of tenuous, weightless form. Ryder was an introspective New Englander of the brood of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Herman Melville, and Emily Dickinson.

* * *

He relied not upon traditional methods inculcated by tutors and textbooks, but upon intuition. He strove intensively for a quality of emotion, for the appropriate idiom in shadows and brooding tonalities; he worked laboriously upon those tenuous, allusive atmospheric effects for which he has become a distinguished figure in this land. The inwardness of Ryder was a reaction to be expected in his day, when the United States was in the throes of industrial growth and when the scales tipped deeply on the side of material achievement and gain. The more sensitive Americans were driven into isolation; some artists went abroad to live: Winslow Homer dwelt in detachment on the Maine seacoast, and Albert Ryder became a virtual recluse, absorbed in his thoughts, free of all worldly ambition. "The artist needs but a roof, a crust of bread, an easel. All the rest God gives him in abundance." Such a pronouncement was forthright, and Ryder was not unique among Americans in resisting the trend of the times. Painters of his kind are ignored in their day, regarded as ascetics, but in the perspective of years their qualities are duly appreciated.

* * *

The pronounced interest in Ryder has been heightened for two reasons. First there is a wave of interest in Americans. American art has been investigated, documented and dignified. Pictures have been brought down from the attic, cleaned, hung, and sold. They have taken on meaning, significance, and value. In some instances, market and aesthetic values have not corresponded. In any event we are shaping up an American art tradition from scant material. The second reason for Ryder's growing popularity is the modern interest in subjective artists—El Greco, William Blake, Odilon Redon, and the surrealists. Inwardness is a marked trait in modern painters, withdrawal from the world of fact and machine. Artists paint their dreams, their fears, their resignation. They show kinship with artistic forebears of similar temperament.

The pictures at the Vose galleries include marine themes and woodland subjects. Some are sketches, but others are executed with the dense paste of pigment which Ryder found effective for evincing a symbolical atmosphere. The paint was sometimes overworked and excessive, as though the artist were discontented with the result and struggled to be more and more expressive. Van Gogh often did that, especially in his later work, so that the color became ineffective and even dull from overloading. Ryder's palette was a more limited one and at its best produced a charming vitreous or enamel-like surface. The contrasts between the dull, lurid yellows, the lime greens, and the dep sea blues are stirring.

"Dance of the Wood Nymphs" and "Sylvan Dance" show the more sprightly mood in warm, radiant, golden hues. At his most exuberant pitch Ryder may be compared to the Frenchman, Monticelli. But the marine, with its crepuscular light shed by the hazy, dull yellow disk of sun, is the theme for which Ryder is best known. In the foreground is a small sailing boat silhouetted sharply against the sunlight. It is dramatic and vivid. There are two such Ryders at Vose's. Other canvases which reveal further traits of the artist are the "Merlin and Vivien," "Ophelia," and "Arcadia."

Arthur B. Davies and Rockwell Kent each in his way carried on the Ryder tradition, both Americans have depicted the world of imagination, one an idyllic world, the other a detached and symbolical isolation. While Ryder's pictures do not shed light upon the everyday features of the life of his time, they show how an artist may rise above daily circumstances, expressing ideas which surmount fashions and facts, dates and labels. Those permanent values have been basic in art throughout its known history.

'The Tower From Great Tower Street'

Pennell drawing, gift of Grenville L. Winthrop to the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard.

Honor for Miss Hellman; Miss Lawrence for Dennis

Lillian Hellman will receive an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Tufts College at the commencement on June 15. The degree is being conferred in recognition of her contributions to the theater. She is represented at present by "Watch on the Rhine" at the Martin Beck Theater in New York.

* * *

Gertrude Lawrence will be seen at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis the week of Aug. 18 in John Van Druten's play, "Behold We Live." Philip Merivale will be co-starred, and the cast will include Muriel Williams and Barry Jones.

* * *

Arthur Margetson went into the cast of "Claudia," at the Booth Theater Thursday evening, in place of John Williams. Mr. Williams is flying to England where he will join his country's armed forces. Mrs. Williams is joining an ambulance corps. Mr. Margetson played for most of the season in "Charley's Aunt" and was more recently seen opposite Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Theater," on the road.

* * *

William Saroyan's press agent advises that "The Beautiful People," now in its eighth week at the Lyceum Theater, has paid back its investment costs and will now begin making money for the author-producer-director. Last summer Mr. Saroyan tried to borrow money from the Chase National Bank to put on his new comedy. This failing, he produced it himself, using the earnings from "The Time of Your Life."

* * *

Ethel Barrymore Thursday selected Charlotte Wilson and Robert Pastene as winners of a contest for young actors, sponsored by the Barter Theater of Abingdon, Va. Miss Wilson and Mr. Pastene will spend the summer in Abingdon.

* * *

Otto L. Preminger announces "A Million to One," by Murray Burnett and Joan Alison, for fall production. This will follow "The Great Whitewash" on Mr. Preminger's schedule. Mr. Burnett and Miss Alison are the authors of "They All Came to Rick's," a new play on the autumn production list of Carl Wharton and Martin Gable.

Bert Lytell, Ann Andrews, Margaret Bannerman, and Alison Skipworth are announced by Robert Kendall Goodhue for his production of "Seraphina," by Benjamin Charles Martin, at the Paper Mill Playhouse, Milburn, N. J., in July. Frank Carrington is to direct.

Bob Golby

Ted Arkin and Dorothy Roberts

In "Meet the People," revue continuing at the Shubert.

Screen News

Betty Field has been borrowed by Warners from Paramount for "Hot Nocturne," in which Richard Whorf makes his debut. Anatole Litvak is assigned to direct. The picture goes before the cameras sometime this week, according to present plans.

* * *

The national release date for the new Marx Brothers' comedy, "The Big Store" is now announced as June 20.

* * *

Joan Carroll, whose performance in "Primrose Path" with Ginger Rogers was followed by her coming to New York to appear with Ethel Merman in "Panama Hattie," is going to make another picture. Entitled "Obliging Young Lady," the film will be directed by Richard Wallace, whose most recent film was "A Girl, A Guy, and a Gob."

* * *

Martha Scott is to co-star with Frederic March in "One Foot in Heaven." Irving Rapper will direct. Hobart Bosworth is the only other player to be cast so far.

* * *

Raoul Walsh has been assigned the directorial post for "They Died with Their Boots On," a film about Gen. George A. Custer. Errol Flynn is the star and George Bancroft and Alan Hale have just been added to the cast.

* * *

Garson Kanin, who has just finished directing "Tom, Dick, and Harry," with Ginger Rogers starred, is leaving the films temporarily to report for army training. Mr. Kanin directed "A Man to Remember," "The Great Man Votes," and "Bachelor Mother."

* * *

Walter Hampden arrived in Hollywood last week for a role in "Reap the Wild Wind," the new Cecil B. DeMille picture in which John Wayne, Paulette Goddard, Susan Hayward, and Raymond Massey are to appear.

* * *

"Tales of Manhattan," an original story by Billy Wilder and Walter Reisch, in which a hired dress suit affects the experiences of seven couples, will be filmed by Paramount. Like "If I Had a Million," it will tell several stories at once. Aben Kandel and Dalton Trumbo are to write the screen play.

Summer Exhibitions at Fogg

Paintings of the Safavid period in Persia are to be shown at the Fogg Museum of art through July. With the newly opened Persian Galleries in the Boston Museum accessible, it is worth comparing the art of painting of early Persia with that of the Safavids, who achieved unprecedented finish.

The miniatures consist of descriptive pictures executed with amazing delicacy and embellished with a variety of decorative devices of a sensitiveness and painstaking workmanship peculiar to the Persians. In the 15th century the Persians had become very worldly and they dwelt in their ornate miniature on points of excessive refinement which eventually precipitated decline.

The Fogg miniatures show the graceful drawing of form, the exquisite coloring of details, the intricate traceries. The garniture adds up to something extraordinary in compactness and splendor. It is all done within small scale. The episodes described are many of them from Persian classical literature. Besides illustrations opulently ornamented, there are texts which reveal Persian calligraphy in its most fluid and graceful form. The drawings show the confident calligraphic stroke serving pictorial ends.

In another gallery drawings will be exhibited throughout the summer. Included are many of the preparatory sketches by European masters in the museum collection, and also the drawings recently acquired by gift from Grenville L. Winthrop of New York.

For the most part the Winthrop gift consists of American graphic art. The exhibition gives prominence to a group of pen drawings made by Joseph Pennell of historic buildings in England. Several of the drawings are depictions of the Tower of London. Pennell's secure style with the pen endowed his drawings with a charming luminosity, with a decorative beauty to supplement the descriptive record Spaces are skillfully indicated; masonry is solidly characterized; the grandeur and dignity which age bestows upon structures is there among those restless, articulate lines.

Included also are drawings by Childe Hassam, whose sketches of old Charleston are especially appealing, and worth comparing with the Pennell drawings.

D. A.

'Dwarf of Murad Second'

Late sixteenth-century Persian drawing, gift of Henry B. Cabot, Walter Cabot, Edward W. Forbes, and Eric Schroeder to the Fogg Museum of Art.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by contemporaries. Through June.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous water colors by local artists.

George Aarons' Studio, 35 Coolidge Street, Brookline—Exhibition and sale of drawings, small paintings and sculpture. June 14, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and miniatures by members. Through June 14.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by 50 oncoming Americans. Through June 15.

M. M. Ross, 72 Huntington Avenue—Water colors by students of Polly Nordell. Through June 21.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils by Albert Pinkham Ryder.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Special exhibition of dolls and old paper dolls through June 22. Miniature rooms. Week days (except Mondays), 9 to 5. Sundays 2 to 5. Open to the public.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays (through June 29, open from 1-5 p. m.). Exhibition of drawings. Through October: Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries. Through July: North Indian and Central Asian paintings and sculpture. Through June 30. Expressionism in Modern Graphic Art, continuing through June 25.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5: Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Ezekiel Goldthwait, by John Singleton Copley; Mrs. Ezekiel Goldthwait, by John Singleton Copley; Thomas Goldthwait, by Robert Feke; Elm in Summer, by George Inness; Mr. Dublois, by R. Wilson; Adoration of the King, Marble Relief, Flemish; also examples of Italian and French sixteenth century pottery—New Accessions Gallery. Recently acquired Rubens. Special Exhibition Galleries: "The Museum in Education."

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts—Prints by Richard Taylor; also "Seeing Eye to Eye," interpretive exhibits. Through June 30.

Concord Art Association, Concord, Massachusetts—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Smith College Museum, Northampton—Exhibition of contemporary Mexican paintings. June 12-22. (2-6 p. m.)

George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery, Springfield, Massachusetts—Exhibition of rugs by Modern Artists. Through June 22. Designs for Interiors by James Blauvelt. Through June 13. Children's Room—Soap Sculpture. Through June 14.

Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—"Design Decade of New Hampshire"; pottery by New England potters; miscellaneous prints by contemporaries. Through June.

Nashua Public Library, Hunt Memorial Building, Nashua, New Hampshire. Exhibition of paintings by Allan Davidson. Through June 30.

Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Camera pictorials. Spring flowers in Japanese prints.

N. E. Conservatory at Pops

New England Conservatory Night will be observed Saturday at the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts. Three distinguished Conservatory representatives will divide the program as guest conductors: Wallace Goodrich, director; Quincy Porter, dean, and Francis Findlay of the faculty. Dorothy Louise Johnson '41, will be soloist in the first movement of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto.

Disney Festival

A Walt Disney Festival is announced at the Civic Repertory Theater to begin Tuesday. The films to be shown include "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Ferdinand the Bull," "The Practical Pig," "The Ugly Duckling," and "Donald's Lucky Day." On the same bill will be "The Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen,' Boris Karloff, Alan Hale, and Wallace Ford.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise .. Chopin-Glazounoff
Seventh Slavonic Dance, in C major Dvořák
"Valse Triste" Sibelius
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky
"Ride of the Valkyrs" Wagner
"Bolero" Ravel
Boston University Songs
"Clarissima" B. C. Patterson
"Hail, Boston University" Mrs. M. H. Gulesian
"Boston University Hymn" John P. Marshall
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes Strauss
Pavane from the "American Symphonette" Gould
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March Sousa

Blackstone

Wallace Goodrich

Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, who will be guest conductor at the Symphony Hall Pops concert of Saturday night.

Katharine Cornell and Shaw

By Francis Robinson

Katharine Cornell is acting in her third production of a drama by Bernard Shaw in "The Doctor's Dilemma" at the Shubert Theater, New York. Five seasons ago her "Saint Joan" proved to be one of the triumphs of the Cornell career, and Shaw himself has made one of his rare concessions to the judgment of the critics by calling her perhaps the finest of all Candidas.

In 1925 Miss Cornell acted Candida, her first Shavian role, at special matinees for the Actors' Theater. She attracted such wide attention that after three weeks the comedy was put into the regular bill and the run was halted only by Miss Cornell's commitment to another engagement.

"Probably Candida—lovely, wise Candida—never has stranger companions than she did with me during those early weeks of 1925," Miss Cornell laughingly recalls. Shaw's gentle heroine was sandwiched between Suzanne Chaumont in "Tiger Cats," which the young actress played for the late David Belasco, and Iris March, of Michael Arlen's melodrama.

"I was thrilled to play the part," Miss Cornell recounts. "Candida is one of the people who stay with you always—satisfying and completely true."

Her production of "Saint Joan" 11 years later satisfied a long ambition for Miss Cornell. When the theater Guild produced the drama for the first time on any stage in 1924 Katharine Cornell was wanted for the Maid of Orleans but she was under contract elsewhere and Winifred Lenihan created the role of the savior of France.

In 1937, to break the strain of her run in "The Wingless Victory," Miss Cornell again acted "Candida," alternating it with her performance as Oparre. Her own production of the early Shaw play was a resounding success both in New York and on tour.

By this time the box office statements, if nothing else, would have convinced Shaw that Miss Cornell was an actress to be reckoned with. A stern bargainer, Shaw has it in him to appreciate his royalties. So he offered the actress-manager first production rights on "The Millionairess." While she liked the play, Miss Cornell did not think the part was for her, and the Akademie Theater in Vienna got the first performance of the comedy.

Since no one can produce a Shaw play without the great man's express approval, Miss Cornell naturally has had the Shavian blessing on each of her ventures from the start. And since Shaw does all his business himself and contracts are signed direct instead of through an agent, the actress-manager has had considerable correspondence with the sage of Whitehall. It may not have been as voluminous and cerebral as the Ellen Terry letters; it certainly is less warm than the interchange of sentiments with Mrs. Pat Campbell; but it has its moments.

The cable from London in January, for instance, giving Miss Cornell permission to go ahead with a revival of "The Doctor's Dilemma," was half cool-headed business message, half hearty personal greeting. When she applied for production rights on "Candida" Shaw wrote:

"Will the enclosed do? As you see, they are my ordinary terms—practically the same I had 40 years ago from Richard Mansfield.

"I don't think I was ever so astonished by a picture as I was by your photograph. Your success as Candida, and something blonde and expansive about your name, had created an ideal suburban British Candida in my imagination. Fancy my feeling on seeing in the photograph a gorgeous dark lady from the cradle of the human race, wherever that was—Ceylon, Sumatra, Hilo, or the southernmost corner of the Garden of Eden! If you look like that it doesn't matter a rap whether you can act or not. Can you?

"Yours, breath-bereaved,

"G. Bernard Shaw."

To which Miss Cornell replied, "I don't know what picture you may have seen but whatever one it was it has now made it impossible for us ever to meet." Her rejoinder was not to be taken seriously, however, for the actress did meet the author when she and Guthrie McClintic, her husband and director, were in London in 1937. Mrs. Shaw invited Miss Cornell to luncheon.

"Unfortunately, I was there for only three days, and by then my time was filled. I did call, though. I was frightfully nervous, but Mr. Shaw put me at ease immediately," she recalls.

"I expected all sorts of sharp talk. But he probably summed me up immediately: saw I wasn't up to it, so he didn't try. He was just charming and easy. When I got back to the hotel, Guthrie asked, 'What did he say?' And I said, 'I can't remember a thing.' That was the nicest part, no strain—no epigrams. He made me feel perfectly comfortable. And when I left he walked to the elevator, springing along ahead of me like a boy. Simply amazing."

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Convoy," Clive Brook. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30.
"Let George Do It." 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Secret Agent," Madeleine Carroll, Robert Young. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "The Cowboy and the Blonde," Marv Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Barber of Seville," Andre Bauge. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9:50. "March of Time, FBI." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Sunny," Anna Neagle, John Carroll and Ray Bolger. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:53, 7:02, 10:11. "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes. 11:22 a. m., 2:31, 5:40, 8:49.

Kenmore—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Flight from Destiny," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susanna Foster, Margaret Lindsay and Deems Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:20. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—
"The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 3:39 a. m., 12:13, 2:47, 5:21, 7:55, 10:20. "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 11:02 a. m., 1:36, 4:10, 6:44, 9:13.

Scollay—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett, 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Two Travels, Hawaii, Ontario." "Training the Seeing-Eye Dog at Morristown, N. J." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Gene Krupa and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, and George Murphy. "Glamour For Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Midsummer in Sweden," "Washington Quiz-Tour," Freddie Martin and his orchestra. "Hollywood Hobbies," "Byways of New England," color cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Country Fair," Eddie Foy, Jr. 10:16 a. m., 1:20, 3:54, 6:28, 9:02. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20.

Tremont—
"Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:20, 6:40, 10:05.

Uptown—
"The Penalty," Edward Arnold, Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings, 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche. 1:25 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and O. Branda. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 6:10, 8:15. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort. 1:56, 5:02, 8:08. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:21, 9:27.

Cleveland Circle: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. Hedy Lamarr. "Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Wagons Roll at Night," 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Blondie Goes Latin," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:25, 9:25. "Wagons Roll at Night," 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Out of Luck," Frankie Darro. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:25, 9:30. "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:16, 8:20. "Penalty." 1:50, 6:45, 10:33.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:17, 9:23. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." 1:40, 7:46.
Park: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. 2:30, 8:15. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4:25, 10:10.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Ape," Boris Karloff. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Knockout." 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:58, 6:13, 9:28.
Mystic: "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison. 2, 7, 10. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:20, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. "Back in the Saddle," 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. "Mr. Dynamite," 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:45, 9:45. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:15, 9:32.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 8:20. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Sky Murder." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:20, 9:05. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore.
Strand: "Pot O' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Las Vegas Nights."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy, 2 and 8.

Revere: Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Central: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "San Francisco Docks." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Come Happiness." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Father is a Prince," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly, James Ellison. 2:09, 8:09. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. 3:28, 9:28.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. "The Penalty." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. 1:30 and 7:30.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Vivacious," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 8. "Little Men," 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

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The Splendid Waistcoat

By Margaret Gibbs

Jack Rabbit had a perfectly splendid waistcoat: blue, with scarlet stripes and yellow dots. He was terribly proud of it, and yet, at the same time, he felt ashamed, because it ought not to have been a waistcoat at all. It ought to have been winter woollies.

He had gone out, you see, to buy some new winter woollies, which he needed very badly. But, no sooner had he entered the shop than he saw The Waistcoat. It was hanging above the counter, simply asking to be bought. And somehow he found himself buying it, though he knew all the time it was winter woollies he had come for really.

That was why, when he looked at The Waistcoat, he felt both proud and ashamed.

However, since he had it, he thought he might as well wear it, so he put it on and went down town.

There he met Henry Cottontail, and a lot of other rabbits.

"Hullo!" cried Henry, "that's a smart waistcoat, that is. You must be going somewhere awfully grand, in a waistcoat like that!"

Jack Rabbit went hot all over, and a voice inside him seemed to say, reproachfully—"winter woollies."

"I—I had to buy it," he stammered.

"Why? Going to see someone special?" inquired Henry.

Jack Rabbit gulped.

"I'm going to see—the King," he blurted out. Then he turned tail and hurried away.

Jack Rabbit in a Fix

"Whatever made me say such a thing?" he asked himself as he went down the High Street. "Well, I shall have to go and see the King now, because if I don't I shall have told a story."

But he was in a dreadful fix, because he had never even seen King Rabbit, much less been invited to visit him.

He went on through the town, however, until he reached the gates of the Palace where the King lived, but they looked so grand, with two rabbits on guard outside, that he dared not go near.

"Perhaps there's a little door at the back," he said to himself. "I'll go and see."

At last he found a little green door leading into the Palace gardens. It was half open, and he was just wondering if he should slip inside and see if he could sort of meet the King by accident, when he heard a voice inside exclaiming:

"O dear! O dear, dear me, what am I to do now?"

Jack stepped inside the little door and almost bumped into a plump, handsome grey rabbit, dressed in a splendid scarlet suit.

"Is anything the matter?" he asked.

The Grey Rabbit answered sadly:

"I've torn another one."

"Another what?" said Jack.

A Grand Reception

"Another waistcoat," answered the Grey Rabbit, and opening his coat he showed a beautiful scarlet waistcoat with gold braid and buttons—but with a huge tear right down the front.

"I just stepped out for a moment," he explained, "to see how the lettuces were doing, and—and somehow my waistcoat became torn. And the worst of it is," he added, "I'm expected at a Grand Reception at the Palace almost at once."

"Haven't you got time to change?" asked Jack. "Or—or haven't you got another one?" he added, hoping it wasn't rude.

"Oh! I've got plenty of waistcoats," replied the Grey Rabbit, not at all offended, "and I daresay there would be time to change, but you see—" he lowered his voice, "I didn't quite want anyone to know about this one, because it's the third I've torn this week—and—well—there might be trouble. I'm afraid I've been very careless." He sighed.

"I understand," said Jack kindly. "I'm like that too." Then he had a bright idea. "Would my waistcoat do?" he suggested. "It's not so grand as yours, but—"

"It's a beautiful waistcoat," cried the Grey Rabbit, "and it would go with my suit splendidly. If only it will fit—" and he began to strip off his coat.

A Quick Change

In a few moments they had changed.

"It's a little tight, perhaps," admitted the Grey Rabbit, "but if I keep my paws down—"

"It suits you beautifully," said Jack Rabbit generously.

Just then the clock struck three.

"I must be off to the Grand Reception!" exclaimed the Grey Rabbit. "It only lasts an hour. If you wouldn't mind meeting me here again at four we could change back. Meanwhile, do look round the garden. Good-by, and thank you so much—" and he hurried away.

Dinner at the Palace

"He must be somebody rather special to go to a reception at the Palace," thought Jack, gazing after him. "I wish I'd thought to ask him about the King, but I got so interested in the waistcoat I forgot. Oh! well, it's too late now; when I get home I must go and see Henry Cottontail and explain."

The clock was just striking four when the Grey Rabbit came hurrying into the gardens again.

"The waistcoat was much admired," he said, "and I'm most obliged. Shall we change, and then perhaps you will dine with me?"

As soon as they had on their own waistcoats again the Grey Rabbit led the way into the Palace and upstairs to a very grand room.

"Here we are," said he. "I'll just button up my coat so that no one will see the tear, and tomorrow I'll slip out and get it mended. Now for some dinner," and he pressed the bell.

"Dinner for two," he said to the rabbit who answered it.

"Yes, Your Majesty," answered the rabbit, bowing low.

Jack Rabbit fairly jumped.

"Are you the King?" he gasped.

"Well, yes," replied the Grey Rabbit modestly.

"I didn't know," whispered Jack. "I—I'm afraid I've been behaving rather—rather ordinary."

"Oh, that's all right," said the King, heartily. "I like it."

"As a matter of fact," confided Jack, as they finished their bread and butter, "I wanted to see you rather specially today, because—well—" and he told the whole story of the waistcoat and the winter woollies.

"Why!" exclaimed the King, "I've got about a thousand winter woollies—all new. Come along and choose some for yourself."

When Jack Rabbit went home that evening he carried a big parcel of winter woollies—three of each.

"Aren't I lucky?" he chuckled. "Fancy! I've had supper with the King. I've got a perfectly marvellous waistcoat, and I've got my winter woollies as well!"

A Day With Mopsy

By Mabel Betsy Hill

1. The big round sun peeped over the city roofs. It peeped in Sally's window but Sally didn't wake up.

2. It peeped down at Mopsy asleep in the old doll's bed, close beside Sally's.

3. And Mopsy woke up!

4. She hopped down, and stretched herself like this—

5. Then she gave herself a big shake, and she was ready for her day! But Sally wasn't, so Mopsy trotted off quietly.

(And what Mopsy did then, you will read about on the page For Children next Monday.)

Spring's Candles

Horse-chestnut trees are
all alight
with flowering candles,
glowing, white.

JANNIS PARKER

A Caller at Bed-Time

"Tickity tock. Tickity tock," sang the clock in the corner of the Bears' home.

"Clickity click. Clickity click," chirped Mrs. Bear's knitting needles as she hurried to finish a blue jumper for Grandson Jock, who was coming the next day to stay for a little while.

"Rumpity tum. Rumpity tum," sighed Mr. Bear, who was busy doing a jig-saw puzzle of Windsor Castle and found it rather hard.

Presently Mrs. Bear sat up and listened. There was another sound that didn't come from something in the room, but from outside the front door.

Two Busy Bears

"Listen, Mr. Bear!" she said. "What's that?"

Mr. Bear didn't like being spoken to when he was doing his jig-saw puzzle, so he shook his head and said he didn't know, but Mrs. Bear, as her knitting needles clicked and the clock sang "tickety tock" in the corner of the room, listened very carefully, and after a while she heard "tapity tap" on the front door.

"There!" exclaimed Mrs. Bear. "I was right. There is someone at the front door."

"Nonsense, my dear!" mumbled Mr. Bear, who was putting a window into Windsor Castle. "There couldn't be anyone there."

"But there is. And I can't go and open it because I might drop a stitch," said Mrs. Bear.

"Neither can I," said Mr. Bear. "I might upset my puzzle. Besides, it's much too late for callers. Why! It's nearly bed-time. It's only somebody come to the wrong house. They'll go away directly."

So Mr. Bear went on with his jig-saw puzzle and Mrs. Bear went on knitting, and the gentle "tapity tapping" on the front door became fainter and fainter until it stopped altogether.

Mrs. Bear had just finished the blue jumper for Grandson Jock when Mr. Bear gave a grunt of joy. The puzzle was done! "Now for a little supper," he said, "and then to bed."

But Mrs. Bear hadn't forgotten the gentle tapity tapping on the front door, and going along the passage she opened it and looked out.

"Come here, Mr. Bear!" she called. There had been a heavy fall of rain, and on the soft path were the clear marks of a little bear's feet.

"You can see which way he has gone," she said sadly.

"I'll fetch the lantern and we'll find him," said Mr. Bear, who was sorry now that he hadn't opened the door.

A Search in the Dark

The footsteps didn't go very far, and in the gleam of the lantern they soon found, under a bush, a little brown bear rolled into a ball and fast asleep.

"We'll take him indoors," said Mr. Bear, lifting him up without waking him, and giving Mrs. Bear the lantern to carry.

"We'll put him in Grandson Jock's bed," said Mrs. Bear, "with the warm coverlet over him."

But when they got into the light sitting-room they had a surprise, for the little brown bear was none other than Grandson Jock himself who, by some mistake, had come a day too soon.

"Well, well, well," sighed Mrs. Bear as she tied the strings of her night-cap, "to think it was Grandson Jock's tapity tapping that we heard and we didn't open the door!"

But when Grandson Jock wakened in the morning, he had quite forgotten his adventure, and there at the foot of the little bed hung a bright blue jumper, and on a chair by the side was a lovely picture of Windsor Castle made from a jig-saw puzzle. In the corner of the room the clock was singing,

"Tickety, tickety tock,
Good morning to you,
Grandson Jock!"

The Same Old Sun

By Paula Hurley

Can You Guess?

I am colored white or red,
Purple, gold or blue;
First cousin of wee Johnnie-Jump-Up,
Cousin of the violet, too.
Some say I have a kitten-face;
Some say my family look like elves:
And though we have an elfish grace,
We think we look just like ourselves.
I like my name—It rhymes with tansy.
How do you do? My name is ———

My leaves are shaped like hearts.
My heart is dusty gold.
I wear black whiskers, very neat.
I do not mind the cold.
My Easter bonnet may be white,
Purple, yellow, blue:
The purple is my favorite—
Perhaps it's your choice, too?
I've heard that people call me "shy."
That is strange; I wonder why:
I nod to every passer-by.
My name? It rhymes with "Glad we met."
Good morning! I am ———

Who cares if it snows
And the north wind blows?
Not I! You'll see me poke my nose
Boldly out in blustery March—
Or even February!
I think such weather merry.
I'm used to March
And his hocus-pocus—
I've a sense of humor:
I am ———

MARION DOYLE

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

Puzzle Fun

In each of the following sentences a well-known city is hiding. See if you can find them all.

Hidden Cities

1. It must take patience to travel on donkeyback.
2. My diploma has no frame to this day.
3. Send all assistance through the central office.
4. My dog Toto led only by a half a point.
5. He said the hobo stoned his choicest fruit trees.
6. As soon as the stock reached par, I sold it.
7. Here the scene changes from day to night.
8. All travel is bonny for those with rose spectacles.
9. Even in the rain the speckled bantam paces to and fro.

Put a check against the correct word needed to finish each of the following sentences. Three words are given you to choose from for each ending.

A Bible Quiz

1. Joseph was hidden by his brethren in (a) a cave, (b) a tomb, (c) a well.
2. The widow's mite was (a) a small cake, (b) a jewel, (c) a coin.
3. The twin sons of Isaac were Jacob and (a) Asaph, (b) Æsop, (c) Esau.
4. The doubting apostle was (a) Thomas, (b) Peter, (c) Judas.
5. Nimrod, the ancient ruler of Babel, was (a) a shepherd, (b) a farmer, (c) a hunter.
6. The Acts of the Apostles was written by (a) Paul, (b) Barnabas, (c) Peter.
7. David was Jonathan's (a) brother, (b) friend, (c) father.
8. "Whither thou goest, I will go," declared (a) Ruth, (b) Esther, (c) Dorcas.
9. The Boy David was armed with (a) a spear, (b) a harp, (c) a slingshot.
10. The Apostle Paul was (a) a shepherd, (b) a sailor, (c) a tentmaker.

The answers to all these puzzles will be published on the page For Children next Monday.

Here are the answers to the puzzles published last Monday.

Answers to Pair-o-gram

1. Horse—colt
2. Sheep—lamb
3. Cow—calf
4. Goat—kid
5. Bear—cub
6. Lion—whelp
7. Dog—pup
8. Pig—piglet
9. Cat—kitten
10. Frog—tadpole

Answers to Wild Birds

1. Tit. 2. Thrush. 3. Wren. 4. Finch. 5. Owl. 6. Crow.

Answers to Play Puzzle

1. Bat. 2. Ball. 3. Hoop. 4. Swing.

Surprise Welcome

"Here we are—home at last!" chirped Joe Swift to his little bird wife Amelia, as he put down his suitcase and stretched his wings.

"Yes, and it looks as if the roof is still all right," twittered Amelia, hopping onto a fence. "And there aren't any of last year's leaves to sweep away from the porch!"

"No, it all looks very nice and tidy," agreed Joe Swift. "Just as if some kind friend had been sweeping up for us!"

"I suppose you've got the key handy?" asked Amelia, who was anxious to get indoors and unpack.

"I hope so," replied Joe, who was diving into his coat pockets. But although he searched each in turn, he couldn't find the key of his little front door.

"Oh, dear, now what are we going to do?" sighed Amelia. "I am so tired and hungry and cold."

"Look!" said Joe, "there's some smoke coming out of the chimney! Let's go and peep through the living-room window."

A Peep Indoors

So together they flew round to the back of the house and looked through. Joe was right, a fire was burning cheerfully in the grate, and by the fender they saw two pairs of slippers warming for two pairs of feet, and supper laid on the table in the middle of the room.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" sobbed Amelia. "I do believe some other family has taken our nice little home! I wonder who they are?"

"We will go to the front door and see," said Joe, puffing out his feathers.

So they flew round to the front of the house once more, and Joe gave his most cheerful rat-a-tat-tat, and rang the bell twice.

The door was quickly opened wide by a very neat and smiling little bird.

"Cousin Betty!" cried Amelia. "How did you get here? We thought you were still on your way home from Africa! We have only just arrived, and we started before you did."

Betty Swallow Tells

"Well, you see," explained Betty Swallow, as they all made their way into the living-room, "Bert and I got a lift on an airplane and, of course, we got back in double-quick time. Then we thought we would come along to see if your roof was all right, and I'm glad we did. The gales had taken it right off, but Bert mended it, and put a new window in before he went home. I said I would stay and give you a welcome—and a surprise!"

"A lovely surprise!" said Amelia, looking at the clean curtains, and the bright firelight dancing on the polished furniture. "But how did you get in?"

"Ah, that's a secret!" laughed Betty Swallow. Then she whispered, "The key was in the door!"

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The Home Forum

The Greece I Like To Remember

I BLESSED THE BRITISH when I found that a good part of our drive from Delphi to Athens lay along the route they built during the last war, over the mountains to the Gulf of Corinth. No one who has not tried to motor in Greece can have the slightest idea what driving on the native roads involves. The spring I was there, large areas of the countryside were flooded and the water had settled deepest on the roadbeds. With every yard, it was a question whether the wheels would sink beyond their depth and the engine go under. Our driver would charge through at a run, while high geysers of spray drenched the windshield.

The twenty-four hours that began late one night in ancient Delphi, and ended, thanks to the British road, in modern Athens, were as incongruous as any I have ever passed. Long after dark on that first evening, the heavy scuff of feet on cobblestones brought me to the window, which was flush with the only street in Delphi; the feet of more men than I had supposed the little village could muster. The Good-Friday procession was passing, in which the marchers carry no lights: a troop of shadows.

* * *

Next morning I followed the one road out from the village up to the ruins of the Temple of Apollo, just as the sun rose clear of the mountains and turned the olive orchards into silver. Blocks of stone from the temple strewed the sunny lower slopes of Mt. Parnassus. The fissure in the rock was still unobstructed, from which the voice of Apollo's priestess so often shaped history.

In early days, Apollo's prophecies were made in verse; but his suppliants, trained in the best literary traditions, began to grumble that the quality of his lines was poor. At this, Apollo, the patron of poets, naturally grew annoyed, and took to making his predictions in prose. A good deal of guesswork used to be necessary, even after the god had spoken, for his words could often be taken in several ways. When the Athenians asked him about the outcome of the pending invasion by the Persians, his answer came back: "Safe shall the wooden wall continue for thee and thy children." He could hardly have made a more puzzling statement. Themistocles insisted that he did not refer to any barrier on land, but to the Athenian ships. A good guess, it proved, for he won the naval battle of Salamis.

* * *

At noon I left for Athens, along the gray British road, with the snowy crest of Parnassus constantly beside me, the home of Dionysus and the Muses, as well as of Apollo. I stopped on the battlefield of Chaeronea, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Athenians and the Thebans. It was a victory of centralized power over the loose union of free States. This was nearly 2,300 years ago, and the struggle between dictatorship on one side and peace and happiness on the other has just raged across the same beautiful countryside. Here I ate my picnic lunch, under the haughty auspices of a stone lion, erected to the glory of Philip. The lion once had a great fall. He was put together again, a little wrong; as if he had been caught by the sculptor in the middle of a good stretch—a hard position to hold through the ages. It made me yawn just to look at him.

Chaeronea seemed a place to linger. So I pulled a volume of Aristophanes from the car. Tucked between the pages were several loose papers, among them a translation from "The Birds," made by me in my college days. It was not the masterpiece I once thought it; but, then, it would puzzle me to translate a single line now.

"Wake, wake, my mate! Thy slumber cease!
Set free the eager note!
Too long it waits for its release,
Wake! Swell thy ruddy throat!
Shape with thy tiny bill divine,
A plaint for thine Itylus, and mine.

Thrill, thrill with fervor, little throat,
Pure let thy music soar,
Through ivy thatch to a land remote,
Till it sounds at heaven's door.
The god, Apollo, is listening there,
Bathed in the glow of his blinding hair.

Softly he touches his rhythmic lyre,
Quick, at his hand on the string,
Rises the voice of that mighty choir,
In which the Immortals sing.
Then wake, my mate! And lone on thy tree
Trill out thy share in the harmony."

On another sheet was an extract from the Introduction to a collection of Greek poetry, made by Mr. F. L. Lucas. An ancient Greek is supposed to be speaking to modern people:

"You can girdle the earth with speed; but can you immortalize its loveliness, as you roar by, with poetry like ours that does not preach about nature, only brings back to all who have trod them, the clear lines of our Greek hills, the dry wind swaying the pine-tops, the bees grumbling in the thyme, the plane-trees winding in long procession down the niggard stream, the goat-bells through the crystal air, the wild irises trodden by the pathside, the blue gulfs far below curling about the mountains' feet?"

"Every one of those lovely things is happening right here today!" I thought.

* * *

Alas! No more British road for me south of Chaeronea. The route led through Eleusis, deserted on that afternoon save for a goat, posing on a broken column. Over the hills from Athens the ancient processions used to pass, which were part of the famous religious festivals. My car creaked in and out of craters and chasms, cunningly spaced so as to put me on the rack; then it struck a long stretch of pavement in exceptionally good condition. The driver managed to make me understand that, some years before, repairs on the road were started by an official, high up in the Government, who lived in Eleusis. They were not completed, however, when he fell from power, and work was called off by his successor.

"My next drive will be toward where the politicians live now," I vowed.

* * *

That day, which had shown me Apollo's rock; the Lion of Chaeronea; Mt. Parnassus; Eleusis, ended by my shoving my way, late on this Easter Eve, down toward the Athens cathedral. People packed the square, the converging streets, windows, balconies, and roofs. Even out-of-doors, I found no air left to breathe.

Services were being held inside the church. We myriads outside, each of us holding an unlighted candle, were waiting for the moment just before midnight when the doors would be flung wide, and the dignitaries and choir would file down the steps, singing; and cross over to a platform built in the center of the square—a sort of bandstand. At exactly midnight, a voice rang out:

"Christ is risen!"

Instantly, at that signal, as if operated by a giant electric switch, specks of light pricked through the blackness, in the square, along the streets, from windows and balconies, on the roofs. Fireworks, too, popped and sizzled. If people wanted to celebrate Easter with something noisier than a wax candle, nobody seemed to mind. With one motion, the flames of the candles flickered and then straightened up in the windless air. With one impulse, up with each flame went a wish—

What wishes that concourse of people from many nations would have made, if they had known!

P. R.

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THIS WAS PART OF AN EMBROIDERED BEDSPREAD FROM THE GREEK ISLAND OF SKYROS

IT WOULD take a needlewoman to appreciate to the full the variety of stitches in which this embroidered bedspread from the Greek island of Skyros is worked. The detail gives some idea of the richness of the whole spread—which is of linen embroidered in silk—worked in darning, satin, chain, back, and brick stitch.

The colors are bright, but soft. The center figure is shown against a background of green and wears a coat embroidered in a rich terra-cotta silk over a nether garment worked in zigzag stripes of green, black, yellow, blue, and white. The same coloring is repeated in the flowers and in the quaint little figures on either side of the august centerpiece.

"ΚΑΤΑΦΥΓΙΟΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΘΥΕΛΛΗΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πολλοὶ ζητηταὶ ἀναπαύσεως καὶ προστασίας ἐρωτοῦν σήμερον, "Ποῦ δυνάμεθα νὰ εὕρωμεν καταφύγιον ἀπὸ τὰς ἐπικρατούσας θυέλλας τοῦ κακοῦ;" Τινὲς ἐξ αὐτῶν δυνατὸν νὰ εἶναι κουρασμένοι ἀπὸ τὴν πολλὴν ἀναζήτησιν δι'ἀσφάλειαν μεταξὺ ποικίλων τύπων ὑλικῶν οἰκοδομῶν ἢ τῶν παραδεδεγμένων μεθόδων προφυλάξεως ἐναντίον τοῦ κακοῦ. Τινὲς πιθανὸν νὰ ἔχουν ἤδη ἀντιληφθῇ ὅτι ὅσον στερεαὶ καὶ ἂν φαίνωνται νὰ εἶναι αἱ τοιαῦται οἰκοδομαί, δὲν προσφέρουν ἀφ'ἑαυτῶν πραγματικὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἀπὸ τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ τὰς ὑλικὰς σκέψεις καὶ φόβους.

Δι'ὅλους τοὺς τοιούτους ζητητὰς ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀνάπτει ἕνα φωτεινὸν φάρον ὅστις δεικνύει τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὴν ἀληθῆ ἀσφάλειαν. Οἱαδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη ἀνάγκη, ἔστω καὶ ἂν εἶναι διὰ καταφύγιον ἀπὸ τὴν καταστρεπτικότητα τοῦ πολέμου, διὰ ἐλευθερίαν ἀπὸ ἀσθένειαν, ἢ ἐπιτυχίαν εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον, διαβεβαιούμεθα ὅτι δύναται νὰ ἱκανοποιηθῇ πλήρως, καθὼς στρεφώμεθα ἀνεπιφυλάκτως μακρὰν ἀπὸ τὰς ὑλικὰς δοξασίας πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν, ὡς τὴν μόνην δύναμιν, τὴν μόνην αἰτίαν, καὶ τὸν μόνον δημιουργόν. Αἱ διδαχαὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δεικνύουν ὅτι πρέπει νὰ ὑπα:ούωμεν τὰς ἀπαιτήσεις τοῦ Θεοῦ· ὅτι πρέπει νὰ εἴμεθα πρόθυμοι νὰ παραιτήσωμεν τὴν ὑλικὴν πίστιν εἰς τὸ κακόν, τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, τὴν ἀσθένειαν, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους περιορισμούς. Καθὼς ὑπακούωμεν τὰς πνευματικὰς αὐτὰς ἀπαιτήσεις τοῦ φιλοστόργου Πατρὸς ἡμῶν, τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁμολογοῦντες τὴν ὁλότητά Του καὶ τὴν ἀδιαχώριστον ἑνότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μετ'Αὐτοῦ, θὰ εὕρωμεν ὅτι εἰς τὰς διαβεβαιώσεις αὐτὰς κεῖται τὸ καταφύγιόν μας ἐκ πάσης θυέλλης τῆς πλάνης. Ἡ τοιαύτη προστασία εἶναι ἀσφαλής, διότι τὸ κακὸν δὲν δύναται νὰ τὴν θίξῃ ἢ νὰ τὴν καταστρέψῃ. Εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὴν συναίσθησιν ἐκείνην τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ καλοῦ ἣν ἀνέφερεν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ὅταν εἶπεν (Λουκ. 17:21), "Ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστίν."

Εἰδικὴ κατοικία δὲν χρειάζεται διὰ νὰ μᾶς δώσῃ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν αὐτήν. Εἶναι ἐντὸς τῆς διανοίας μας, εἰς οἱονδήποτε μέρος καὶ ἂν εὑρισκώμεθα. Ὁποία θαυμασία ἀνακούφισις καὶ παρηγορία εἶναι νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ταύτην! Δὲν χρειαζόμεθα νὰ μετακομίσωμεν τοὺς ἑαυτούς μας ἢ τὰς οἰκίας μας εἰς ζώνας αἵτινες φαίνεται νὰ ἐπισκέπτωνται ὀλιγώτερον ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ. Ὁπουδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἰμεθα, ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἡ μόνη παρουσία καὶ δύναμις. Ὅπου Αὐτὸς εἶναι, ἐκεῖ εἶναι καλὸν καὶ εἰρήνη. Ἐν σελίδι 15 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει, "Εἰς τὸ ἥσυχον ἁγιαστήριον τῶν διακαῶν πόθων, πρέπει νὰ ἀρνηθῶμεν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ νὰ συνηγορήσωμεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ." Τὸ ἀληθὲς ἁγιαστήριον, λοιπόν, ποῦ ζητοῦμεν πρόκειται νὰ εὑρεθῇ εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἡσυχίαν καὶ τὴν ἥρεμον διαβεβαίωσιν, ὅπου ἐπιβεβαιοῦμεν τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ βλέπομεν τὴν μὴ πραγματικότητα τοῦ κακοῦ εἰς ὅλους τοὺς τρόπους του.

Δὲν στρεφόμεθα ποτὲ πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν εἰς μάτην. "Ὅσον δήποτε καὶ ἐὰν φαίνεται νὰ κραυγάζῃ ἡ πλάνη, δὲν δύναται ποτὲ νὰ ἐπιβάλῃ τὰς ψευδεῖς της ὑποβολὰς τοῦ φόβου, τοῦ κινδύνου, ἢ τῆς δυσκολίας ἐπὶ τῆς διανοίας ἢ τῆς πείρας μας, ὅταν θέτωμεν πᾶσαν τὴν πίστιν καὶ πεποίθησιν ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν. Καθὼς ἀντικαθιστῶμεν τὰς ὑποβολὰς τοῦ φόβου μὲ τὴν βεβαίαν ἐπίγνωσιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι πανταχοῦ παροῦσα θεία Ἀγάπη, καὶ τὴν θορυβώδη καταιγίδα τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως μὲ τὴν ἀντίληψιν ὅτι ἡ δύναμις τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ὑπερτάτη, φέρουσα εἰρήνην εἰς τὴν ταραχὴν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης καρδίας, θὰ εὕρωμεν ὅτι ἡ συναίσθησίς μας τῆς ἀσφαλείας δυναμώνει μὲ πᾶσαν κατανίκησιν τοῦ φόβου.

Μὲ εὐγνώμονας καρδίας ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες μανθάνουν νὰ γνωρίζουν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς παντοδύναμον Ἀγάπην δύνανται νὰ δηλοῦν καθημερινῶς μὲ τὸν Ψαλμῳδὸν (Ψαλμοὶ 61:3), "Σὺ ἔγεινες καταφυγή μου, πύργος ἰσχυρὸς ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ ἐχθροῦ." Ἀπὸ τί λοιπὸν προμηθευόμεθα τὸ τρυφερὸν τοῦτο, πᾶν-περιλαμβάνον καταφύγιον; Ἀπὸ κακοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ἀπὸ ὑλικὰς καταστάσεις, ἢ ἀπὸ τὰς δοξασίας καὶ τοὺς φόβους ποὺ ἀξιοῦν ὅτι ὑπάρχει πραγματικότης εἰς τὴν δυσαρμονίαν; Εἶναι ἀπὸ τὴν δοξασίαν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν ἔχει δύναμιν, καὶ ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνο ποὺ προκύπτει ἀπὸ τὴν τοιαύτην δοξασίαν, ποὺ ἡ ἀντίληψις τῆς Ἀληθείας μᾶς ἐλευθερώνει. "Οταν τὸ κακὸν βλέπεται ὅτι εἶναι μία ἐπιβολή, ἕνας μῦθος ἢ ὄνειρον μὴ ἔχον οὔτε δύναμιν οὔτε πραγματικότητα διότι ὅλη ἡ πραγματικότης εἶναι εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, ἄπασα ἡ ἄποψις ἡμῶν ἀλλάζει. Συναισθανόμεθα ὅτι εἶναι αἱ σκέψεις καὶ αἱ ψευδεῖς δοξασίαι ποὺ χρειάζεται νὰ ἀλλάξουν. Καὶ καθὼς ἀποκτῶμεν τὴν ἀντίληψιν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι πραγματικόν, καὶ ὅτι τοῦτο μᾶς περιβάλλει διαρκῶς διότι ὁ Θεὸς πληροῖ ὅλον τὸ διάστημα καὶ ἔχει ὅλην τὴν ἰσχύν, αἱ κακαὶ δοξασίαι ἐξ ἀνάγκης πρέπει νὰ ἐξαφανισθοῦν.

Εἶναι θαυμαστὸν τὸ ὅτι οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες, καθὼς ἀναπτύσσωνται καθημερινῶς εἰς τὴν περικλεῆ ταύτην γνῶσιν, δύνανται νὰ εὕρουν εἰρήνην καὶ ἀσφάλειαν ἀκόμη καὶ ὅταν ἡ ταραχὴ γύρω των φαίνεται πολὺ δριμεῖα; Γνωρίζουν ὅτι ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι μεγαλειτέρα πάσης φαινομένης πλάνης. Γνωρίζουν ἐπίσης ὅτι ἔχουν μόνον νὰ μείνουν σταθεροὶ εἰς τὴν ὁλό-καρδον πίστιν των εἰς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τὴν ὁλότητά Του, καὶ αἱ δυσκολίαι θὰ καταπαύσουν καὶ θὰ ἐξαλειφθοῦν ἐκ τῆς πείρας. Δὲν μᾶς παρορμᾷ ἡ συναίσθησις αὕτη νὰ ζητήσωμεν τὸ καταφύγιον ὅπερ κεῖται ἐντὸς τῆς ὁμολογίας καὶ ἀντιλήψεώς μας τῆς ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς υἱότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ Αὐτόν; Εἶναι μέγα προνόμιον νὰ ἔχωμεν τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν ποῦ πρόκειται νὰ εὑρεθῇ ἡ πραγματικὴ ἀσφάλεια ἡμῶν. Καθὼς κάμνωμεν αὐτὸ ἀνερχόμεθα εἰς ὕψη πρότερον ἄγνωστα, καὶ ἀποκτῶμεν περισσότερον ἐκ τῆς πίστεως καὶ πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως ποὺ μετακινοῦν ὄρη ψευδοῦς δοξασίας. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς εἶπε (Ματθαῖος 21:22), "Πάντα ὅσα ἂν αἰτήσητε ἐν τῇ προσευχῇ, πιστεύοντες, λήψεσθε."

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy διέκρινε τὴν μεγάλην τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος ἀνάγκην νὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ ὅτι μόνον ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ προέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ, εἶναι πραγματικὸν καὶ ἰσχυρόν. Ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὰς ψευδεῖς διδασκαλίας τῆς σχολαστικῆς θεολογίας καὶ φιλοσοφίας, γράφει εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα σελ. 362), "Ἐδῶ ἡ ἀποκάλυψις πρέπει νὰ ἔλθῃ πρὸς λύτρωσιν τῶν θνητῶν, νὰ ἀφαιρέσῃ τὴν διανοητικὴν ταύτην μυλόπετραν ἥτις τοὺς σύρει πρὸς τὰ κάτω, καὶ νὰ διαψεύσῃ τὸ πλανώμενον λογικὸν διὰ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ κόσμου καὶ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης τῆς Ψυχῆς. Πάντες πρέπει νὰ εὕρωμεν καταφύγιον ἐκ τῆς θυέλλης καὶ τῆς καταιγίδος ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ τοῦ Πνεύματος." Καὶ ἡ σκηνὴ αὕτη, ἡ ἀσφαλὴς κατοικία, πρέπει νὰ ζητηθῇ καὶ νὰ εὑρεθῇ εἰς τὴν ἀληθῆ ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀγαπητοῦ τέκνου Αὐτοῦ, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Shelter from the storm"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY SEEKERS for rest and protection are today asking, "Where can we find shelter from the prevailing storms of evil?" Some of these may be wearied by a long search for security among varying types of material structures or accepted ways of taking precaution against evil. Some may already have perceived that, however solid such structures appear, they of themselves offer no real security from danger and material thoughts and fears.

For all such seekers Christian Science lights a clear beacon showing the way to true safety. Whatever the human need may be, whether it be for shelter from the destructiveness of war, freedom from sickness, or success in business, we are assured it can be fully met as we turn unreservedly away from material beliefs to God, good, as the only power, the only cause and creator. The teachings of Christian Science show that we must be obedient to the demands of God; that we must be willing to relinquish material belief in evil, sin, sickness, and other limitations. As we obey these spiritual demands of our loving Father, God, acknowledging His allness and man's inseparable oneness with Him, we shall find that in these assurances lies our shelter from every storm of error. Such a protection is secure, for evil cannot touch or destroy it. It is found in that consciousness of the allness of good spoken of by Christ Jesus when he said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you."

No special habitation is needed to give us this safety. It is within our own thinking, in whatever place we may be. What a wondrous relief and comfort it is to know this truth! We do not need to transport ourselves or our homes to zones that seem to be less frequented by the visitations of evil. Wherever we may be, God is the only presence and power. Where He is, good is, peace is. On page 15 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." The true sanctuary we seek, then, is to be found in spiritual quietness and calm assurance, wherein we affirm God's allness and see the unreality of evil in all its guises.

Never do we turn to God in vain. However loudly error may seem to be screaming, it can never impose its false suggestions of fear, danger, or difficulty on our thinking or experience when we place our whole trust and confidence in God, good. As we replace suggestions of fear with the sure knowledge that God is ever-present divine Love, the noisy tempest of material sense with the understanding that God's power is supreme, bringing peace to the tumult of the human heart, we shall find that our realization of safety grows stronger with every conquest of fear.

With grateful hearts those who are learning to know God as omnipotent Love can daily declare with the Psalmist (Psalms 61:3), "Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy." From what then do we find this tender, all-embracing shelter? From evil persons, from material situations, or from the beliefs and fears that claim there is reality in discord? It is from the belief that evil has power, and from that which results from such belief that the understanding of Truth delivers us. When evil is seen to be an imposition, a myth or dream, having neither power nor reality because all reality is in God, our whole outlook changes. We realize that it is thoughts and false beliefs that need to be changed. And as we gain the understanding that good is real, and is constantly surrounding us because God fills all space and has all might, the evil beliefs must necessarily disappear.

Is it any wonder that Christian Scientists, as they daily grow in this glorious knowledge, can find peace and security even when the tumult around them seems most severe? They know that Truth is greater than any seeming error. They know too that they have only to remain firm in their whole-hearted allegiance to God and His allness, and the difficulties will subside and fade out of experience. Does not this realization spur us on to seek the shelter that lies within our own acknowledgment and understanding of God's goodness and man's sonship with Him? It is a great privilege to have the opportunity of proving where our real safety is to be found. As we do this we rise to heights before unknown, and gain more of the faith and spiritual understanding which remove mountains of false belief. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 21:22), "All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

Mrs. Eddy discerned humanity's great need of recognizing only that which proceeds from God, good, to be real and powerful. Referring to the false teachings of scholastic theology and philosophy, she writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 362): "Here revelation must come to the rescue of mortals, to remove this mental millstone that is dragging them downward, and refute erring reason with the spiritual cosmos and Science of Soul. We all must find shelter from the storm and tempest in the tabernacle of Spirit." And this tabernacle, or safe dwelling place, is to be sought and found in the true understanding of God and His beloved child, man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

The White Hawthorn Has Blossomed

The white hawthorn has blossomed
And the blue hyacinth has dropped
Its head. April is over and even May
Has become another yesterday and
All the tomorrows are hot and rife
With the promise of fulfillment.

Harvest is a long way off, oh, far away!
But the farmer in his fields has seen
The smooth curving of season into season
From a far place. He dares not rest,
Not now, not now! This is the busy time
Of slow growth, of health, of ripening.

PETER VAN RYN

Interlude With Deer

SOMETHING HAD STIRRED the grass blades along a considerable front in such a way that I knew a big animal was hidden there. We waited, almost holding our breath lest we further disclose our presence.

Slowly and unconcernedly, a beautiful greyish-brown deer rose up from behind the grass and stood turning its delicate head from side to side and listening intently. Satisfied that it was unobserved, it bent its head down behind the grass and kept it there for a long time, so that we thought it must be grazing. It was, however, quite otherwise occupied, for it presently raised its head again, and immediately afterwards a second even more gentle and delicate face appeared beside it. Slowly, as if arising from a restful sleep, a little fawn appeared in view. It stretched its limbs one after another, and then laid its pretty head gently against its mother's flank and rested there gazing out at the quiet evening.

This was the third time that we had witnessed an almost identical scene, each time in a different country. On both previous occasions, however, it had been but a fleeting glimpse, and then the lovely animals had taken fright and bounded away. This time we were vastly more fortunate, for the animals walked slowly through the grass to the right, and finally, just when I became convinced that they must be down wind from us, they turned and walked right out into the open space before us. We were so pleased with this turn of events that we did not notice for some moments that two more deer had risen up from the grass beyond and were now staring quietly in our direction with their funnel ears held wide. . . .

The deer then started eating the fallen fruits. The dusk was closing in, and the whole world was flooded by that intense pinkish-amber light that the setting tropical sun often casts upon the face of the earth, bringing its every tint into unusual brilliance. The dull grey pine trunks now glowed with a reddish light; the vivid green grasses leaped into iridescence, and the beautiful animals assumed an unreal painted appearance. When this brief period of ethereal loveliness faded, we deemed it time to withdraw, and so moved back as silently as possible. I do not know whether the deer were disturbed, but we caught no sound of them beating a hasty retreat.—From "Living Treasure," by IVAN T. SANDERSON. (New York: Viking.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Things to Watch ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The things to watch in Washington right now are acts, not words. The time has passed when the Government can strengthen its position, either at home or abroad, by what it says; it can strengthen its position only by what it does.

It is for this reason that President Roosevelt's order, unanimously indorsed by the Cabinet, directing the Army to take over and operate the strike-bound North American Aviation Company's Inglewood, Calif., plant unless the striking members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations union are back on the job by today, is the most important development of the past week.

It is more important than Mr. Roosevelt's own blistering exposé of the Berlin rumor factory or Mr. Hull's pointed statement that any French "collaboration" with Axis "aggression" could not go unchallenged by the United States.

It is more important because it is action.

There are some who said that the President's fireside chat was not significant because it didn't "do" anything, that it didn't amount to anything because it wasn't automatically implemented. That seems a hasty criticism. The important fact was that it couldn't be implemented until it was delivered. It was significant because it laid down unequivocally the purposes the Government intended to accomplish. Not to expect the speech to be implemented was to brand it half bluff and half fraud.

President Picks His Time

It was neither. The President meant it. While there are many who wished him to act sooner, it is evident that Mr. Roosevelt has chosen what he considers the most favorable time and the most favorable circumstances in which to come to grips, squarely and decisively, with the most acute and menacing obstacle to the Nation's defense: The menace is strikes.

Today the President's fireside chat which, it is agreed, wouldn't look good standing about much longer without being clothed with deeds, stands implemented at its most critical domestic point. The country breathes a genuine sigh of relief as the Government plainly says:

1. There will be no more stoppage of defense production anywhere in the United States, either by capital or labor.
2. Strikes in defense industries are absolutely out.
3. Failure of management and labor to agree must be followed by the submission of every dispute to the conciliation and mediation services of the Government.
4. If voluntary agreement is not forthcoming, then the impartial recommendations of the National Defense Mediation Board must be accepted.
5. If they are not accepted, then the President, in the face of any strike, will direct the Army to take over and operate the plant and the Government will fix the wages, hours, and working conditions of all employees. Collective bargaining will be maintained but there will be no right to strike against the Government.

This is the no-defense-strike verdict which President Roosevelt placed before his Cabinet Friday afternoon and announced to the Nation Saturday morning. It is at this moment under test. By the time this article is published either the C. I. O. strikers at Inglewood are back to work, permitting the North American factory to reopen, or the Army will be in the act of taking over the plant.

If neither of these things have happened, then it will have to be said that the President will have been talking unlimited emergency and backing it up by very limited action.

The Government could not have chosen a more perfect combination or circumstances in which to take its decisive stand against the minority of labor which has been putting its selfish interests above the welfare of the country.

The local C. I. O. strike leader, seeking a 10 per cent increase in the hourly wage rate, called the North American workers away from their jobs as the Mediation Board was in the act of considering the case. The strike itself is denounced by the Labor Policy Committee of the Office of Production Management, made up entirely of union officials, is repudiated by the national and regional C. I. O. leaders, and on June 8 the national head of the United Automobile Workers' Aircraft division made this suggestive statement in the course of a radiocast:

"I take this opportunity of serving notice on the Communists that they must keep their hands off the policies and the affairs of the Aircraft Division of the C. I. O. here on the West Coast."

Strikes on Increase

The Government couldn't have waited much longer before moving in on the strikes, which Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia reports are greater in number today than when Mr. Roosevelt made his appeal for their cessation on May 27. Strikes in defense industries not only have been perilously choking defense production, they have been contagious; strikes have bred strikes and worst of all the Government's apparent tolerance of them was undermining morale and spreading the impression that after all the President couldn't actually consider the war-danger very great when he continued to let strikes tie up production.

These strikes have, of course, been as distressing to Mr. Roosevelt as to every one else, but it was the President's task to detemine the time to act and the method. He now has chosen both.

P. S. Today's column began with the intention of dealing with a number of Washington matters beside strikes, particularly the President's accusation that the Nazi Government timed a series of carefully calculated rumors to coincide with Ambassador Winant's visit to Washington—rumors that Britain was collapsing and wanted to sue for peace.

Sometimes it is enticing to hear of "peace" offensives, "peace" moves or "peace" proposals from whatever side they may come but it may be pertinent to report that in the judgment of every informed official of the United States Government, Adolf Hitler is not suggesting a "peace offensive"; he is suggesting a "surrender offensive," that is why the President spoke out so forcibly last week.

The Country Speaks: California

Of Men and Material ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Sons of the men who helped dethrone one ambitious world conqueror back in 1918 are here studying streamlined ways and means to discourage that would-be conqueror's successor. The old cry, "Powder River! Let 'er buck!" that was contributed to the World War 41st Division by Wyoming men is heard again in the land, and it bodes ill for any potentate seeking to saddle his authority on this part of mankind.

For a week these sons and nephews of victorious fighting men streamed down the highways from Fort Lewis, up on Puget Sound, to the 150,000-acre Hunter Liggett Military Reservation here in California's mid-section, a quick trip of 1,100 miles. Now they are engaged in battles that the ordinary qualifying words "mimic" or "mock" do not quite fit. This is war, with its lethal sting temporarily removed for practice purposes.

The 35,000 men of the 41st and 3rd Divisions, both of the Ninth Army Corps, are camped in a city of tents and pup tents strung for miles along a highway that cuts through the rolling, oak-clad eastern foothills of the Coast Range. Through June they, with other divisions, parts of the Third Army Corps stationed within maneuvering distance, will work out four major military problems relating to the defense of the Pacific Coast.

This Is Young America

Picture a lithe, alert American youth, face tanned and nose-tip pink from contact with an ardent California sun. A ready smile showing stout white teeth, a slight shamble in his walk, the soldier's prerogative on field duty. A clear eye and steady gaze. Multiply that picture by 35,000. See the youth, pistol on hip, directing traffic at a dusty crossroads; see him lolling in the shade of a great oak beside his pup tent; see him in dungarees peeling something or other beside a field kitchen; see him and hundreds of his brothers splashing sans bathing suits in a near-by river; see him later bound to his feet and snap to attention when an officer enters his tent.

Watching this fine fellow, watching covertly so he does not know, seeing him re-read a letter taken from his pocket, you realize poignantly that he loves and is loved by friends and relatives somewhere, wherever his home is, somewhere in the Far West. You realize, too, that in spite of his ready laughter and sparkling eye, he knows full well that there is a grim job which may have to be done—and that if necessary, it will be well done.

Then you talk with a staff officer who speaks in plain terms. There are only a few observation planes attached to the Ninth Army Corps for these maneuvers. "We could get more, bombers, too, if we needed them for these maneuvers."

No, tanks, a question reveals. No antiaircraft guns. Some of both up north at the home base, Fort Lewis. Not too many. That's a problem of production.

Production Needs

You are uncomfortably reminded of a cartoon printed when Army maneuvers were held in the deep South, and when great deficiencies in many lines were revealed. Some private soldiers were huddled, in a driving rainstorm, beside a stake in the ground which bore the ironical sign, "Tent."

The quick shift of 35,000 men a distance of 1,100 miles brought to light the fact that peacetime bridges were not built to stand the pounding that a truck-borne army gives; that Pacific Coast highways merge to occasional bottlenecks that could cause tragic delays in time of military emergency.

Questions brought answers which indicate that the defenders of the United States' western shore will use in the vital problems they are working out, tanks and antiaircraft guns that are chiefly "on paper."

This reporter propounded a war problem of his own: "Suppose a Nazi Panzer division were just beyond those mountains and coming this way. Could this army stop them."

A keen-eyed, graying officer, glanced up quickly, then slowly shook his head from side to side. The answer was "No, not now."

All-Out Support for U. S.

Driving back to your home in San Francisco late that night a logical question propounded itself: "Has any American man or woman, in view of the commitments this Nation has made and which are no longer 'short of war,' any right to do or say or leave undone or unsaid anything that will help those fine young Americans to be completely ready for whatever task events may bring?"

Everyone knows in his heart the answer to that question.

The laughter, the occasional song, the crisp commands that echo under mid-California's moss-hung oaks these days, and which are surely re-echoed throughout the cantonments and training camps of the Nation, are building toward an answer to the chant of the aggressor-dictators, that chant which runs: "Our will be done."

The "boys of 1918" had a united and enthusiastic country at their backs. The bearing of these "boys of 1941," who know their own people, says confidently that they expect to have, and will have, the same.

To Change the Subject:

What Do You Think About? ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Do American men and women channel their interests too deeply in their daily vocations? Discussed around a New England dinner table recently, this question drew affirmative answers from a distinguished author, well known conservationist and a successful lecturer. In this preoccupation with immediate concerns, do most Americans lose touch with broader, cultural influences that help to mature judgment and to correct faulty perspectives? This was the implication of the discussion.

"When a man graduates from the university, why does he not choose the subject that has interested him most in his courses and continue to study and advance in it?" queried the conservationist.

"Very often, he has no real interest even in his major subjects," replied the lecturer sadly. "College work is frequently simply required background for the vocation he intends to follow. The natural result is that the vocation at last overshadows it entirely."

"Regrettable, very regrettable," sighed the author. "When a man's intellectual interests are chopped off short at the end of four years of college work, his life becomes as commonplace as a woodchuck's."

"Is it the stress of modern competition that forces men—and women, too—to devote all their faculties to their work?" I ventured, in a weak effort to explain the average American. Their silence, with raised brows and doubtful looks, reminded me more eloquently than words that what a man really prizes he makes sacrifices to hold onto.

Thinking over this conversation later, I recalled how cheered I had been to find The Illustrated London News, through the gravest hours of its nation's history, continuing to devote a full page in every issue to "The World of Science." Topics such as "Wings of Butterflies and Moths," "Common Ancestry of the Elephant, Sea Cow and Porpoise," "Spring Awakening of the Toad," and "Summer Song of the Famed Cicada," are, in its editorial judgment, still important to its readers. This editorial confidence that scholarly essays, written in fine rhythmic prose, illustrated with unusual and fascinating photographs and drawings, will hold its readers' interest even through the dramatic events of today is a fine tribute to their perspective and their background of general information. For experience has shown that men and women usually have little interest in things they know nothing at all about.

Oh, you are probably saying at this point, this is one of those appeals to the one-track businessman to pull himself out of his rut by cultivating a hobby. As the word is generally understood nowadays—to imply a pleasant and not too exacting outside interest—it would hardly bear the weight of the intellectual exercise that the dinner-table conversationalists held to be a necessary activity of a maturing individual. Their remarks seemed rather to be a challenge to the individual to keep his intellectual curiosity and to expose his judgment to mellowing influences. And as a challenge, they seem both significant and timely.

International Paradox: Japanese-U. S. Tension

Consensus in each nation favors early settlement of differences but application of 'common sense' would include Tokyo's policy on China; latter would be departure from basic error.

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

One of the greatest paradoxes of the current period in world history is the fact that beyond any question many, and perhaps most, of the leading figures in both Japan and the United States earnestly desire a settlement of Japanese-American differences — yet seldom have prospects for such settlement without further, deeper trouble seemed more remote.

There is almost every possible reason for a settlement. The word "almost" must be used. It indicates the single exception which for the present wrecks prospects for accord. That exception cuts across considerations of otherwise overwhelming weight.

Commentators who discuss the situation without recent first-hand contact with Tokyo, likewise such other cities as Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, Peiping, Dairen, Mukden and Harbin, often fail to perceive the exception.

It may be summed up in three words—"Japan's national policy"—and it represents a force lying athwart not merely the national policy of the United States but likewise the whole course of civilized thought and action for which the democracies and the democratic-minded nations are struggling on the world front.

Every writer who now brings forward, as a new idea, the thought that this would be a good time for Japan and the United States to compose their differences proceeds on the happy assumption that common sense prevails in international relations. The common sense of the Japan-America situation leads toward a settlement. But that would involve the application of common sense to a considerably wider scope, notably the relations of Japan and China.

Fabric of Untruths

In the latter field, a situation has been built up over a long period of time—considerably longer than since the beginning of the present war in July of 1937—based upon a twisted fabric of untruths, half-truths, and wishful, one-sided thinking. Where there is so much error it will require a major purging operation to provide any real basis for truth to resume sway. It would be pleasant indeed to report even the early stirrings of a beginning in that direction, yet recent first-hand observation over a wide area of Japanese Far East operations fails to disclose present ground for any such finding.

The basic fact as regards both Japan and the United States, and Japan and China, is that Japan would profit best by promptly realigning her China policy and by as promptly making this the basis for a restoration of normal good relations with the United States. It would be a drastic change with regard to China—considerably less so with regard to the United States—but one thoroughly worth while for Japan's own interest.

The problem is to cut through Japan's self-spun maze of unrealities. Once light has been let in the rest might be unexpectedly easy. But in a country where every source of information is closely controlled, and where for years a process of false education on international politics, economics, even social relations, has been carried on with consistency worthy of a better cause, the initial task is not easy. A sudden reversal of policy would be self-destruction for those who have brought matters to their present pass and that detail in itself is not negligible.

Setback in Relations

With the abandonment of Japan's so-called "Shidehara policy" of peaceful economic penetration of the Asiatic mainland, Japan began to turn her back on the whole bases of understanding with modern-minded powers. Her apologists found ready excuse by delving into the darkest pages of the history of those same powers. The doctrine of the "have" and the "have-not" nations was eagerly seized upon. Japan, it was argued, was justified in expanding by force since that was what others had done before it. It was easy for the possessor nations to talk sanctimoniously, the by no means wholly unjustified argument ran, since they had great spaces and natural resources while Japan's fast-multiplying population was cramped and had little to draw on.

[Official encouragement of population increase, Japan's unused areas in Hokkaido, and several other pertinent considerations were passed over.]

All this sounded extremely reasonable to those who wished to believe it. It wholly left out of consideration the changed currents of international thinking as represented by the League of Nations, or such concrete moves as the American decision to free the Philippines. It also, and even more fatally, omitted to consider the fact that Japan was profiting by peace but it might and probably would lose by war.

High Mark in Trade

The solid fact in the latter particular is a matter of record. Despite the troubles in China occasioned by Japan's 1931 seizure of Manchuria, and by its subsequent interferences in North China affairs, Japan's trade with China during the first half of 1937 achieved boom proportions. Sleeping China was indeed awakening and this awakening meant a tremendous interchange of products in its own interest and to the benefit of those who dealt with it.

In the face of half a year of paralyzing hostilities, the full year 1937 stands today as a top point in China's international trade—and it was Japan, nearest neighbor to China, which reaped the lion's share of the benefit. Since then there has been no such trade for anybody. Japanese hopes of cashing in handsomely by turning vast areas of China into a colony have been dismally disappointed and there is nothing in the immediate outlook to support the view that bombs and bayonets are the best media for cultivating customers in China or aywhere else.

It is not necessary to discuss the China position in detail. But it is obvious that from the Japanese position in China, with all it represents, stems the present bad position with the United States. Of course Japan frequently expresses keen desire to settle her difficulties with China—but it always develops that it wants to settle them upon a basis of victory.

No Admission of Error

At no time has Japan shown an inclination toward a peace based upon recognition of a tragic error on its own part. Yet no other peace could be durable, and no other peace would leave the United States in a frame of mind to resume normal relations, including the granting of necessary credits.

The United States has not shut down supplies to Japan's war machine as fully as many desire, but at any rate it is not in the mood to furnish supplies on credit while there is prospect that these would be employed for further aggression after a breathing space.

It has been suggested that Japan would agree to withdraw from China militarily in exchange for "full economic co-operation from the Chinese." In the first place, no responsible quarter in Tokyo has publicized any such willingness, and in the second place, it is unlikely that interpretations on the meaning of "co-operation" would be taken for granted by the Chinese or anybody else in view of what such "co-operation" has meant so far in occupied China.

In other words, "co-operation" up to the present time has meant to the Japanese mind that Chinese industry, agriculture and manpower (also womanpower and childpower) are to be devoted virtually exclusively to the Japanese interest, with the Chinese relinquishing everything but the bare opportunity to toil for a subsistence allowance.

Puppets' Limits

Today, Chinese mills, railways, everything of value in the occupied areas remains in Japanese hands. It has been impossible even for the Japanese puppets to regain title to the formerly government-owned public utilities and communications. There is no confidence on the part of any patriotic Chinese that words of a Japanese-dictated peace settlement would mean what the average reader in the United States, for example, would expect them to mean. Under Japanese pressure the Far East has adopted a new and startling sort of dictionary in which "co-operation," "sincerity" and similar words bear little resemblance to the facts.

The foregoing is not to be construed as implying that a settlement of disputes is impossible.

On the contrary, it must come eventually.

But it is clear from the facile discussions of various American writers, not in first-hand contact with present Far East actualities, that there is considerable misapprehension as to the difficulties still standing in the way of settlement. The fact that these difficulties are built up out of fictions makes them no less bothersome.

Steps Toward Common Sense

An economist with whom I discussed this situation in Shanghai a few weeks ago—not an American, a Japanese or a Chinese, but a European—expressed the opinion that if a businessman rather than politicians and militarists were in charge of Japan's destinies, he would survey the current international situation and find that Japan was engaged in a losing gamble in which losses should be cut without delay.

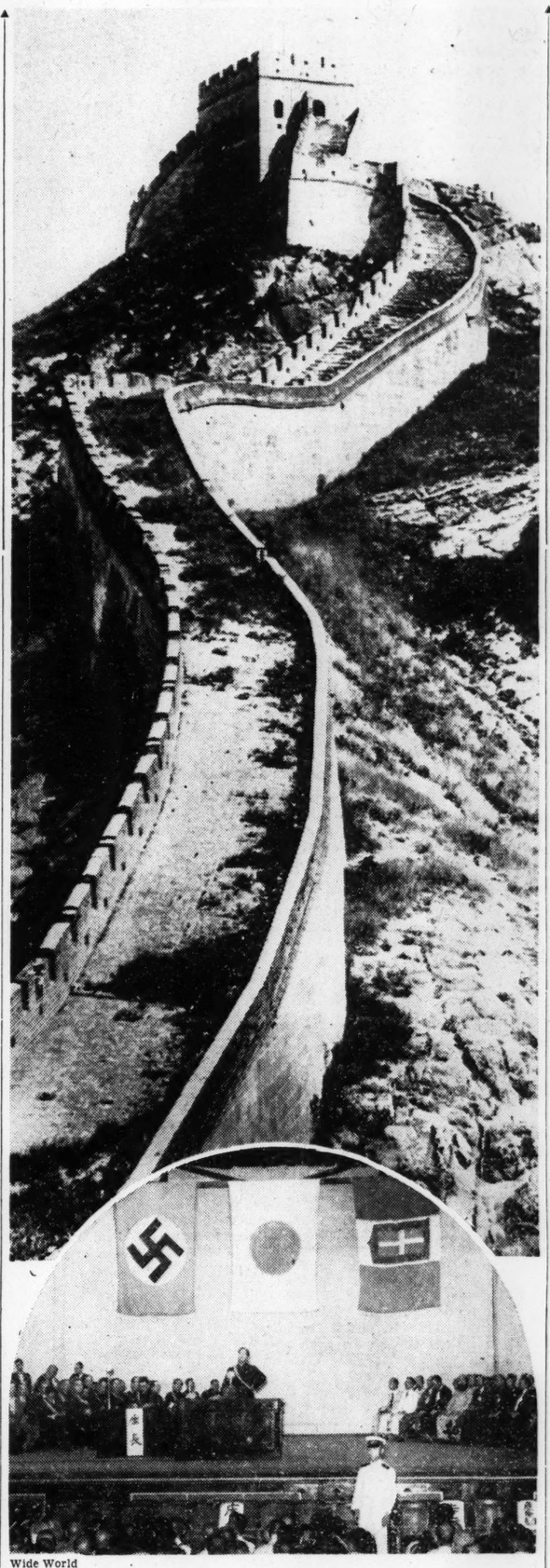
The whole course of Japanese policy would be changed.

The Army would be withdrawn from China as rapidly as that by no means easy operation could be achieved without disaster, while at the same time the national effort would be given new and wider channels through catering to the tremendous demands of the world.

American friendship for Japan would come back with a rush under such circumstances. There would be an abundance of aid for Nipponese efforts to restore a sound peacetime status. Credits now withheld would be forthcoming, the military machine would become a productive rather than a consuming and destructive force, Japan's industries could be returned to commercial purposes, and all the great trade opportunity now going to waste would begin to be capitalized in the best Japanese money-making tradition.

Two years, according to the economist, should see Japan out of the red ink on its China adventure and what is much more important, in full swing toward such prosperity as the country has never before known—coupled with solid bases of association with the two nations most important to it, China and the United States.

If this idea could become implanted in the right Nipponese minds, present courses might be refreshingly reversed.



Wide World

Oriental Walls—Military and Economic

Upper: The Great Wall of China as seen from the Peiping-Jehol Road, where it passes through the Nankow Pass. Lower: A view of the anti-British rally held in the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo on Aug. 12, 1940, under the auspices of the Tokyo Citizens' Anti-British Federation.

Nippon schools in process of being 'purged' of aid from Christian church; home doctrines only.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japanese educational institutions which for generations have received financial assistance from foreign Christian churches are slowly being purged of such "noxious" influences, reports reaching here from Tokyo indicate. In the near future Japanese high schools and colleges which once were eager for the money, sympathy, advice and teaching personnel which gave them a uniformly high standard throughout the nation will become completely "Japonized" and the foreign influence a thing of the past if the steps now being taken in Tokyo and other cities are followed through, these reports reveal.

The present "de-Christianizing" of Japanese schools is the result of a resolution adopted last September by representatives of 66 Christian schools held at the Aoyama Gakuin College which declared that "the schools running on donations of foreign Christians shall be closed" and that "foreigners on the boards of directors for mission schools shall be eliminated."

The decision was not put into effect immediately but the foreign influence has been eradicated in slow degree and with the opening of the new term in April it was speeded up so that, the reports received here indicate, by fall foreign Christian influence and assistance is expected to have been completely removed from Japanese education.

Long Dispute

Complete elimination of foreign influence from Japanese schools which is expected in the coming months will mark the end of a lengthy struggle between the Japanese Government and foreign Christian missionaries in the "Church schools." The Sino-Japanese war saw the start of the struggle and the growing anti-foreign spirit in Japan last summer gave it its impetus.

The struggle arose over the effort of the Japanese Education Ministry to enforce in the Christian schools the erection of a shrine containing a picture of the Japanese Emperor and the establishment of the daily practice, of all students of bowing before it. Christian missionary educators fought this measure tooth and nail in most cases and had varying degrees of success in the struggle. They took the position that such a shrine and obeisance before it, constituted ancestor worship which they could not under any circumstances sanction.

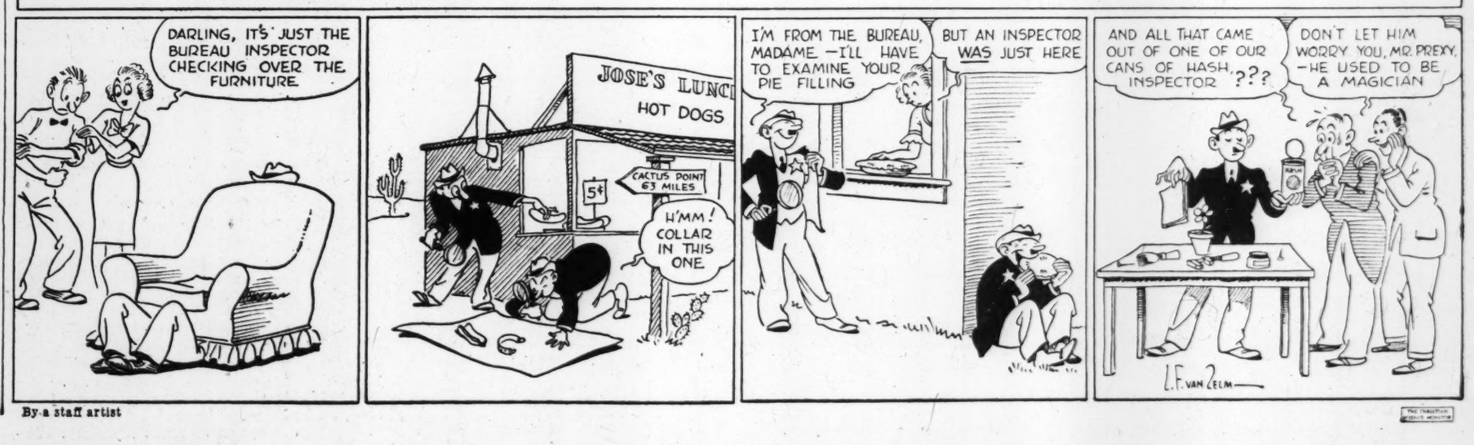
The authorities finally asserted that the act of bowing before the shrine was a patriotic rather than a religious act and that therefore there should be no objection raised by any Japanese or by any foreigner who was not attempting to interfere in purely internal Nipponese affairs. There were varying interpretations among the different missionary groups, some of them flatly holding out against any acquiescence and others seeking a compromise, and local officials also reacted differently to the problem so that there was no clear-cut decision.

Trouble in Korea

The trouble was particularly marked in Korea, Japan's 30-year-old colony on the Asiatic mainland, where terror and threats were employed in at least some cases if not outright violence.

In one way or another the influence of the Christian groups declined during the past few years and last summer when the anti-foreign campaign went into high gear the pressure was increased. The foreigner in Japan today is what the Jew is in Germany as far as internal propaganda is concerned. This is particularly true of the American and Briton on whom are blamed all the ills to which Japan is heir. Japanese authorities do not want their fellow-countrymen to have divided allegiances, whether between the Japanese Government and foreign educational methods or between home-grown Shintoism and Buddhism and "foreign" Christianity.

Since they are objectionable on both counts the foreign Christian educational leaders have felt the heavy hand of Nipponese officialdom more than others. They are now fighting only a hopeless rear-guard action. There is no prospect of a successful counter-offensive until Japan turns from the arts of war to those of peace.


NEWS ITEM— SACRAMENTO, CALIF. - CALIFORNIA KEEPS CLOSE WATCH ON STUFFING FOR FURNITURE — ANY ARTICLE WITH CONCEALED FILLING COMES WITHIN SCOPE OF INVESTIGATORS
DARLING, IT'S JUST THE BUREAU INSPECTOR CHECKING OVER THE FURNITURE
JOSE'S LUNCH
HOT DOGS
CACTUS POINT 63 MILES
5¢
H'MM! COLLAR IN THIS ONE
I'M FROM THE BUREAU, MADAME —I'LL HAVE TO EXAMINE YOUR PIE FILLING
BUT AN INSPECTOR WAS JUST HERE
AND ALL THAT CAME OUT OF ONE OF OUR CANS OF HASH, INSPECTOR ???
DON'T LET HIM WORRY YOU, MR. PREXY. —HE USED TO BE A MAGICIAN
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a staff artist

World Champion Cincinnati Reds Open Three-Game Series With Braves Tomorrow

Stengel Laying Foundation For Winning Mound Staff

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel may not be making a rapid rush up the National League ladder, but nobody can deny that he is laying the foundation for a first-division pitching staff. And, as hurling is between 75 and 90 per cent of your ball club, the Braves should soon be looking at the future through rose-colored glasses

Less than two weeks ago Stengel promoted Art Johnson to the starting line and the young man promptly beat the Phillies. Five days later he knocked the Cardinals out of first place and may never again be confined to the bull pen.

Javery Wins

Yesterday the manager of the Braves elevated Al Javery to the front line. Stengel gave the North Oxford, Mass., boy the ball and a slap on the back, and sent him against the Chicago Cubs. Al responded with a seven hitter, in which he had a shutout until the eighth inning. The final score was 13-1.

In Johnson and Javery the Braves have two of the rising young moundsmen of the National League, the first a southpaw and the second a right-hander. They need only added experience to win regularly. And with the Braves in the second division, Stengel can afford to give them this valuable experience. The manager probably will give Frank Lamanna another chance to join the group soon.

Reds Coming

The Braves next tackle the Cincinnati Reds, who have shown signs of awakening to their responsibilities since coming East In fourth place this morning, the defending world champions were threatening the third-place New York Giants, who retained their berth yesterday only because they could win a double-header from the Cardinals. The Reds open a three-game series at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon.

The Chicago twin bill yesterday saw the return to left field of Chet Ross, who has been kept on the sidelines by a training camp injury. Although he went hitless against the Cubs, his big bat is sure to step up the Braves' attack when he gets back into stride. He will always be a good hitter. The ball is alive when it leaves his bludgeon.

Grove Scores

The current sensations of the American League are the Red Sox, who took possession of second place yesterday when they won a pair from the Chicago White Sox. The event was highlighted by Lefty Grove's 297th big league triumph and his fourth of the spring, against only one defeat. He was forced to 10 hard innings, as his opponent was crafty Ted Lyons. Dick Newsome followed Grove and won, 3-0, for his fourth victory, although supported by only three Boston hits. He yielded six, but his knuckler was hot in the well-known clutches.

Tomorrow night the Red Sox open a three-game set at St. Louis with the always-dangerous Browns, now managed by Luke Sewell. They will face this latest adventure just four games in back of the league-leading Indians, who next meet Washington. With the Indians unable to pile up a lead, the race is still wide open. Local critics like to think that if Joe Cronin could climb into the runner-up spot minus Bobby Doerr, he should be able to either stay there or go higher when the second baseman gets back.

However, this is no reflection of Skeeter Newsome, who has filled in smartly for Doerr. But Skeeter, of course, cannot hit with Bob. Cronin's hustle, leadership and shortstop play continues to be outstanding in the West. There is no way of measuring the skipper's value from this distance, but there can be no doubt that the spark he produces has played a leading role in the Red Sox climb.

* * *

After hitting in 23 consecutive games, Ted Williams was stopped by Ted Lyons. It took a good pitcher to do it. But the Boston left fielder still heads the batting parade with a brilliant .416 average today and has no intentions of losing his grip.

* * *

The Sox play a night exhibition at Indianapolis this evening. Mickey Harris will probably open against the Browns tomorrow night.

Three Quarters of Reds' Infield

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Frank McCormick (upper left), Linus Frey (right), and Eddie Joost (circle) fill three of the four berths in the airtight Cincinnati infield.

Bishop and Martin Headed For Top of Golfing Parade

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rising over the horizon in Massachusetts golf are a couple of stars who seem destined to fill the void left by the withdrawal from competition of the "Big Three"—Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, and Fred Wright, the threesome that carried the Bay State's banner at the top for nearly two decades.

The new stars are Ted Bishop of Woodland and Leo Martin of Trapelo, who give promise of carrying on where their famous predecessors left off. Ted and Leo are not newcomers to Massachusetts, of course, but when their accomplishments so far are stacked up against those of Ouimet, Guilford, and Wright, they may be said to be just arriving.

Bishop is the present State amateur champion and Martin is the New England amateur titleholder. These are the only sectional titles that the two hold now, but this year's championships are just ahead and each has his plans for adding trophies to his collection Bishop, in fact, has his heart set on no less a title than the national amateur.

Big Three Deeds

In attempting to follow the path blazed by the Big Three, Bishop and Martin have their work cut out. Among them, Ouimet, Guilford, and Wright won 16 Massachusetts amateur championships, taking the qualifying medal eight times. In addition Ouimet won one national open, two national amateurs, and one qualifying medal, and Guilford won the U. S. amateur once and the medal once.

So far Bishop and Martin have met twice in match play, the first time in the final of the State amateur at Salem last summer and the second time in the final for The Country Club Cup at Brookline yesterday. In both cases the lanky Woodlander was victorious, first by a 5-and-3 margin, and yesterday by one up. At this writing Ted seems to have Leo's number, but it remains to be seen for how long.

It was altogether fitting that these two should meet in the final at The Country Club. Both are ranked at scratch by the M. G. A., and each has been anxious for a crack at the other ever since last summer. Bishop won, but it was a battle all the way. Ted was never headed, having taken the first three holes of the match, but Leo kept scrapping and barely missed evening the count on several occasions. Some idea of how he was fighting may be seen from the 15th, 16th and 17th holes. In front of all three greens he was trapped, yet he came out each time to get down in one putt, and two of those putts were from 10 and 12 feet.

Bishop, the man who four years ago was labeled as one who would never win a match play event, has now won 15 straight matches in M. G. A. competition. There were five in the State amateur last summer, four this spring in the Woodland singles, two in the Tri-State matches, and four over the week end at The Country Club. The last time he was beaten in singles was in the semifinal round of the 1940 N. E. amateur, when Tommy Leonard of Nashua, N. H., put him out.

M. G. A. Record

That Bishop is hot this campaign is evident from his record in M. G. A. competitions. Out of eight that he has entered, he has finished first six times and second once. Today Ted was playing with Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, in the pro-amateur tournament at Toy Town Tavern. This week end he plans to play at Longmeadow, where the State amateur will be held later, in the annual scratch four-ball tournament there. He will team with Andy Vitale, his partner of last year with whom he won the medal.

Leo, whose job as a factory worker is more confining than Ted's as a salesman, does not get an opportunity to play in as many tournaments as his friendly opponent, but he manages to keep his game at its peak. The progress of these two during the rest of the summer should prove interesting to follow.

* * *

Martin's routine may be interrupted this summer . . . He was due to return his questionnaire for the draft today . . . His twin brother, Edward, has not received his yet . . . The Martins are 25 . . . Following this week end, Bishop plans to take it easy as far as golf is concerned until the State open at Oyster Harbors at the end of the month.

* * *

One of the closest finishes in the annual Metropolitan Four-Ball League battle came yesterday when Thorny Lea beat out Salem by a single point in the final matches . . . Members of the Brockton team included Ed Busiere, John Gorman, John Filoon, Fred Baker, Francis Shea, Leon Bishop, John Shields, and George Brouillard . . . Blue Hill squeezed by Sharon 6½ to 5½ yesterday to remain at the top in the Norfolk Country Four-Ball race . . . The Blue Hill team has 57½ points to 58 for Sharon in the standing, but the former has played one less match.

* * *

John Heron of Dedham and Howard Biscoe of The Country Club won the Crane Bowl tournament at Dedham yesterday, defeating A. D. Calfee of Dedham and John Ordway of Winchester in the final . . . Joe Gantz of Concord took the lead at Toy Town Tavern yesterday, carding 131 with two different partners, Bob Fallon, Junior champion of New Hampshire, and John Crosby . . . New England professionals will be allowed eight places for the national P. G. A. tournament in Denver, Colo., next month . . . The qualifying round will be held at Pawtucket, R. I., Club next Monday and will be combined with the annual N. E. P. G. A. championship.

Local Box Scores

Braves

First Game

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sturgeon ss	5	2	2	3	5	2	1
Dallessandro cf	4	2	2	3	4	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	0	2	2	5	0	0
Leiber 1b	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
Galan lf	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
M'Cullough c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Stringer 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Lee p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	5	10	12	27	6	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	4	2
L. Waner cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
Moore, rf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	1	1	7	4	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	1	4	1
West lf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	2	1	1	1	3	1	0
*P. Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Ross lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	5	27	15	3

*Batted for Berres in ninth. †Batted for Johnson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Dallessandro 2, Nicholson 2, Lieber 1, L. Waner. Two-base hits, Sturgeon, Dallessandro. Double plays, Leiber, Sturgeon and Leiber; Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, Chicago 6, Boston 5. Bases on balls, by Lee, by Johnson. Struck out, by Lee 3, by Johnson 3. Hits off Johnson, 10 in 8 innings; off Sullivan, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Time, 1h. 55m. Umpires, Barlick, Pinelli and Ballanfant. Attendance 10,000.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	2	1	1	1	2	0
Cooney cf	4	1	3	3	2	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	1	2	3	10	0	0
Ross lf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
P Waner lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	1	2	4	3	0	1
Miller ss	3	3	1	1	2	2	0
Moore rf	3	3	1	1	0	0	0
Masi c	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Javery p	4	2	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	36	13	12	18	27	9	1

CHICAGO							
Hack, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	3	0
Quinn, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sturgeon, ss	4	0	1	1	1	3	1
Dallessandro, cf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Nicholson, rf	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Leiber, 1b	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Galan, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Novikoff, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Scheffing, c	4	0	2	3	4	0	0
Stringer, 2b	4	0	1	2	1	6	1
French, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erickson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	7	13	24	13	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	6	1	0	0	4	2	0		—13
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs batted in, Nicholson, Dahlgren 4, Rowell 3, Moore 2, Sisti, Cooney, Javery. Two-base hits, Hack, Scheffinger, Stringer, Rowell 2, Dahlgren. Home runs, Nicholson, Moore. Double plays, Hack, Stringer and Leiber. Left on base, Chicago 9, Boston 5. Base on balls, by French, by Erickson 2, by Quinn, by Javery 2. Struck out, by Erickson 4, by Javery 4. Hits, off French, 4 in 1⅓ innings; off Erickson, 7 in 4⅔ innings; off Quinn, 1 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Erickson, Dahlgren; by Quinn, Masi. Balk, French. Losing pitcher, French. Time, 2h. 8m. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Attendance, 16,567.

Red Sox

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Finney rf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cronin ss	5	0	0	0	2	3	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	1	1	11	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	0	0	1	5	1
L. Newsome 2b	5	0	0	0	3	2	1
Peacock c	4	2	2	2	8	2	0
Grove p	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	35	5	6	6	30	14	3

CHICAGO							
Kn'k'rb'ker 2b	4	0	1	1	3	4	1
Turner	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Webb 2b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Appling ss	6	1	2	3	3	2	0
Kuhel 1b	5	0	1	1	10	1	0
Chapman rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Lodigiani 3b	4	0	2	2	2	3	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hoag lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	1
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Lee p	3	0	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	36	2	10	10	30	14	3

Runs batted in, Di Maggio 2, Appling, Hoag, Lodigiani. Two-base hits, Appling, Hoag. Stolen bases, Kuhel, Peacock, Knickerbocker, Tabor. Sacrifices, Kreevich 2, Grove 2, Lodigiani, Tresh. Left on bases, Boston 11, Chicago 14. Base on balls, by Grove 4, by Lyons 8. Struck out, by Grove 7, by Lyons 4. Hit by pitcher, by Lyons (Di Maggio). Passed ball, Tresh. Umpires, Basil, Pipgras and Passarella. Time, 2h. 27m.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Fox rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams lf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	2	1	5	0
Foxx 1b	2	1	0	0	10	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
L. Newsome 2b	4	0	1	1	4	4	0
Pytlak c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
H Newsome p	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	29	3	3	4	27	13	0

CHICAGO							
Webb 2b	3	0	0	0	4	4	0
Appling ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Kuhel 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Chapman rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lodigiani 3b	4	0	2	2	2	3	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hoag lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	1
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Lee p	3	0	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	31	0	6	6	27	12	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs batted in, Cronin, Pytlak. Two-base hit, Cronin. Stolen base, Kreevich. Sacrifice, H. Newsome. Double play, H. Newsome, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 4, Chicago 6. Bases on balls, by H. Newsome 2, by Lee 4. Struck out, by H. Newsome 2, by Lee 4. Wild pitches, H. Newsome, Lee. Umpires, Pipgras, Passarella and Basil. Time, 1h. 44m. Attendance (actual) 36,859.

Sports Around the Hub

Track Meet at Norumbega

Bill and Bobby Carroll, Northeastern's twin middle-distance stars from Belmont, are scheduled to strut their stuff and confuse the judges in the Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill mile run at the Mid-summer Festival track meet at Norumbega Park next Sunday. The meet is being sponsored by the Massachusetts Vasa Lodges in collaboration with the N. E. A. A. U. Development Committee.

The mile field has not yet been completed, but Jimmy Igo of Canton, former Boston University cross country star, has forwarded his entry and should give the Carrols a battle. Other entries are expected to be announced shortly.

In the Walter Brown 440, Doug Raymond of the B. A. A. is favored over Capt. Bill Dowd, Johnny Ballantine, and Jim O'Connor of B. C. although the finish should be close. Others in the quarter-mile include Lew Watkins of Mechanic Arts, Tom Bagshaw of Rhode Island, and Laurence Ballantine of Seton Hall. Also on the program will be a special half-mile relay for service men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, with each runner carrying a full 65-pound pack.

* * *

Results of M. G. A. tournaments over the week end found Emery Stratton of Charles River winning at Kernwood with a 70, and Dan McNeice and Gene Obey of Marlboro winning the four-ball tournament at their town club with a 70 . . . In the annual New England Power Association golf tournament at Vesper Saturday, E. J. Moriarty scored an 81 to take low gross in Class A . . . Warren Beard of Charles River equalled the course at Trapelo Saturday . . . He fired a 34-34—68 to tie the mark set by Bill Duffy, Trapelo pro, and equalled by Fred Wright and Es Bailey.

* * *

Boston College began its annual baseball series with Holy Cross at Newton this afternoon . . . The Eagles beat Brown in the 12th by a 2-1 score Saturday . . . Holy Cross beat Harvard at Soldiers Field 7-1, with Gene O'Donnell, a sophomore, holding the Crimson out in front in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race with its 12-inning 5-4 triumph over a stubborn Yale team Saturday . . . The Tigers' sophomore ace, Roy Talcott, won his seventh straight league victory and his 11th of the campaign.

* * *

Boston won its ninth victory in the 15 years of play for the Eleanora R. Sears Cup over the week end as Mrs. Hazel Wightman's team defeated Philadelphia 8-1 Friday and defending New York 8-1 Saturday . . . The New Englanders scored a history-making sweep in the singles and came close to sweeping the doubles . . . Members of the Boston singles team included Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, Katharine Winthrop, Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Emily Lincoln, Argyll Rice, and Katharine Hubbell . . . In the doubles Miss Rice paired with Mrs. Philip Theopold, and Mrs. Johnson with Mrs. Rihbany.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity baseball team has chosen hard-hitting Wally Sullivan of Cranston, R. I. as its captain for next season. Sully, regular outfielder, led the Husky batsmen with a .371 average.

Cincinnati Rallies; DoerrReady toPlay

Briefs . . . Cincinnati may be coming back for another fling at the National League pennant . . . In succession Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer beat the Brooklyn Dodgers . . . Critics call the New York Giants the smartest ball club in the league . . . They rarely beat themselves . . . The Braves' double-play pace has slackened . . . The have produced only one in the most recent four contests . . . The opposition is hitting more balls in the air . . . However, the locals are still tied with the Cardinals at 54 for the season . . . The Phillies now have 50.

* * *

Bobby Doerr is expected to return to the Red Sox line-up tomorrow night at St. Louis, if only for a couple of inninngs . . . Joe Cronin has given him plenty of time to recover from his injury . . . Jim Tabor has joined the .300 hitters since going West . . . Prior to being stopped yesterday by Ted Lyons and Thornton Lee, the third baseman had a hitting streak of nine games and had risen from .282 to .317 during that period.

Great Eastern Skeet Shoot At Lordship Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn.—The nation's leading skeet shooters are tuning up for the 13th annual Great Eastern Skeet Championships June 20, 21, 22 at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship.

The Great Eastern is the oldest and largest skeet tourney in the country and the three-day program attracts the greatest scattergun marksmen of the nation. Approximately 300 shooters are expected to attend.

Since its establishment, the Great Eastern has not only attracted top-ranking skeet shots, but novice shooters also find plenty of excitement in the closely contested class events.

A history of the Great Eastern is in reality a history of organized skeet shooting, skeet having been first introduced in Massachusetts 15 years ago.

A new clubhouse, and eight fields with the latest equipment, make the Remington Gun Club one of the most attractive spots in all skeetdom. The grounds are located on a promontory surrounded on one side by Long Island Sound and on the other by the Housatonic River. Sky and water backgrounds are ideally adapted to skeet shooting.

England 3, Wales 2

CARDIFF, Wales, June 9 (AP)—England scored twice in the second half to beat Wales 3-2 in an international soccer match before a crowd of 20,000 June 7.

Tiller Talk

With most of the tune-up races over in Boston Bay and Marblehead ports, yachting in these sections now settles down to the business of point getting for seasonal championships. Over the week end, the Eastern Yacht Club officially opened the 'Head season, while the Corinthian Yacht Club has its first championship race this Saturday.

The Boston Bay fleet caught up on its home club racing over Saturday and Sunday, and now prepares for the second interclub championship race this Sunday at Savin Hill Yacht Club, Dorchester.

Soon white sails will herald the opening of the summer colony South and North Shore clubs, and then yachting for the season of 1941 will be in full sway.

As far as one of the leaders was concerned, the opening of the 'Head season was an old story. For John Lawrence's Moose showed her mahogany hull to the Thirty Square Meter Class, thereby taking up where she left off last fall.

The 1940 "Squeak" champion had a little over six minutes margin on rival Thirties at the finish line, in weather on the tricky, shifty side. Linc Davis' Roulette II was in second berth, while E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia II was next in the class of seven.

It wouldn't have been a Marblehead opening if the wind didn't spoil somebody's chances right at the finish line. And it happened this year to Francis Welch's Evanthia in the M-B Class. Evanthia ran out a nice lead near to the finish line, and then the southwesterly dropped. When the festivities were over, Evanthia was last in the field of seven, with Eugene Connolly's Taira in first spot.

The Marblehead opener produced a promising fleet. Thirty-nine craft hit the inside and outside lines. The Eastern Yacht Club returned the outside starting line to near Marblehead Rock, instead of last year's position of much further out. This is for the benefit of spectators sitting on the lighthouse promontory on the Neck to view the start and should rate special bursts of applause when Marblehead Race Week comes along in August.

* * *

The seventh annual New London to Marblehead ocean race comes off Sunday, following the Harvard-Yale crew race on Saturday . . . The New London flotilla should be one of the most spectacular in years . . . A large fleet is expected to cruise that way from this section.

* * *

On deck this Saturday evening, is the Boston Yacht Club's annual spring rendezvous at the City Point clubhouse . . . Circulars are now out for the annual open spring race sponsored by the Boston Yacht Club, June 28th . . . It's a 90-mile overnight race from Marblehead.

* * *

Saturday and Sunday marks the debut of the 1941 season for the Sandy Bay Yacht Club in Rockport . . . There will be tune-up races for the July series . . . Arthur Hall is Commodore of Sandy Bay this year . . . W. J. Carter, Vice-Commodore . . . Joseph Higgins, Secretary-Treasurer . . . Charles A. Pierce, chairman of the race committee.

* * *

The American Yacht Club of Newburyport has its first race of the regular season Sunday . . . Newburyport Day comes Aug. 27 this year for the American fleet and its North Shore guests.

* * *

Boston Bay notes: The Manchester I Class jumps to the Cottage Park Yacht Club this Saturday for its season championship race . . . The Winthrop fleet race under the auspices of the Pleasant Park Yacht Club on Saturday . . . Plans are under way for a big yachting celebration of Maritime Day in Boston, June 29th . . . Winthrop Yacht Club's regatta committee is headed by B. E. Whitcomb, and includes Walter A. Vandalinda, Wilfred Ross, Milton Rogers and George Patterson.

Cape Cod chatter: John G. Howard, commodoring the Barnstable Yacht Club this year has arranged a lengthy racing program . . . Some of the features outside the regular July, August and championship series are: moonlight sail, July 5; the Waquoit-Cotuit series, July 27; the special long distance race, Aug. 15, and the annual Labor Day morning race . . . Flag officers of Vineyard Haven Yacht Club this year are Commodore Elliott Cutler, Vice-Commodore R. A. Stevenson, Jr., Rear-Commodore M. Norman Mitchell, and Secretary Arthur Besee.

W. A. D.

By a Staff Photographer

Moose

Thirty square meter champion of 1940 returned to its winning ways Saturday, with owner John Lawrence at helm.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
L. Waner	44	7	18	0	4	.409
Cooney	129	16	41	0	8	.318
Moore	155	30	47	2	12	.303
Rowell	178	22	50	3	15	.281
Hassett	45	5	12	0	5	.267
Masi	44	4	11	0	3	.250
Sisti	109	12	25	1	10	.229
Miller	172	19	39	3	30	.227
Dahlgren	147	18	33	6	28	.224
Ross	9	1	2	0	1	.222
Berres	85	1	16	0	6	.188
West	139	18	24	6	24	.173
P. Waner	60	2	10	0	3	.167

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	149	46	62	10	36	.416
Cronin	168	37	60	4	34	.357
Di Maggio	187	46	64	1	16	.342
Tabor	150	19	45	7	36	.300
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Fox	68	8	19	0	7	.279
Foxx	164	36	43	8	42	.262
Peacock	77	9	17	0	11	.220
Pytlak	115	11	27	0	12	.235
Newsome	86	6	18	1	8	.209
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Finney	160	24	31	1	14	.194
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

27th Conference Title

Indiana's team victory at the Big Ten outdoor track and field carnival marked the 27th Western Conference title won by the Hoosier athletic teams. Indiana has won 19 second places in Conference team competition.

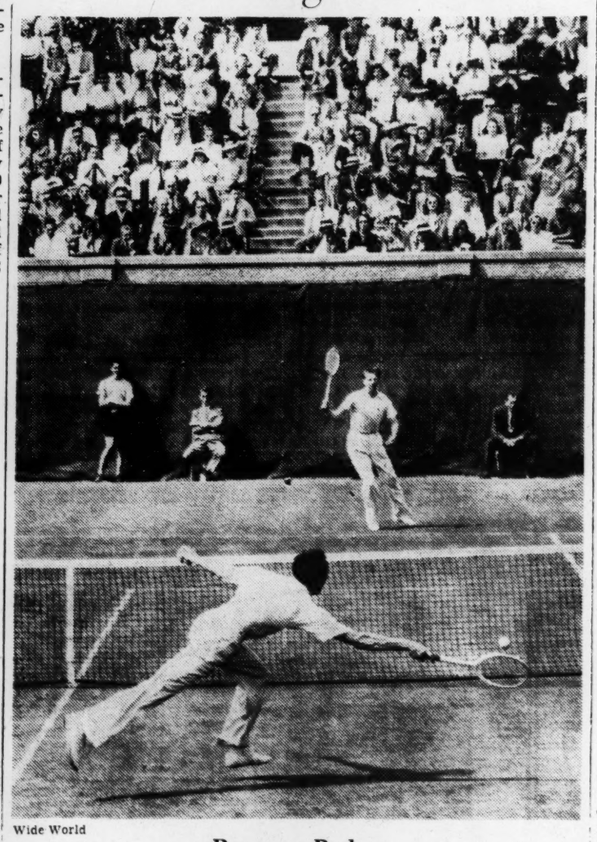
Bank Championship

CRANSTON, R. I., June 9 (AP)—The New Haven savings bank team won the New England bank team championship yesterday over 10 other New England teams. B. B. Berrie of the Providence Old Stone Bank first team won the New England individual title as well as three other events.

Newsom Is Fined

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit News said that Louis Norman (Buck) Newsom, 1940 World Series pitching hero of the Detroit Tigers, has been fined $5,000 by owner Walter O. Briggs for "failure to get into proper condition."

Invade Longwood Next



Wide World

Perry vs. Budge

FOREST HILLS STADIUM, N. Y.—Action during the final-round match between Fred Perry and Don Budge in the Professional Tennis-Round Robin tournament held over the week end in the interest of British War Relief. Perry won, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. The professional troupe plays at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., on Wednesday.

Colville Project

EDMONTON (CP)—Mac and Neil, the Colville brothers who play for New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, have begun a house building program here, City Commissioner John Hodgson disclosed.

The brothers, who have been team-mates throughout their hockey careers and in other sports have jointly purchased 10 lots from the city land department and plan building four modern residences.

Commissioner Hodgson estimated cost of the Colville project will be approximately $16,000 including buildings and land.

Record Makers

NEW YORK (AP)—Just about about every time Mel Ott moves he sets a new record.

The New York Giant star sets a new National League all-time homer record every time he hits one, gets a new mark in the books every time he gets a base on balls, and will set a new lifetime record if he figures in 150 games this season. Last year he became the first player in the loop history to play 150 games in 9 different seasons.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

North Team Named

NEW YORK (AP)—Lacrosse stars from nine eastern schools have been selected to represent the North in the annual North-South all-star intercollegiate game at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, June 11.

Six were selected from Princeton, three each from Dartmouth and Yale, two each from Syracuse and Hobart and one from Union, Rutgers, Penn State and Stevens Tech.

The team:

Attack—Joseph Wilder, Dartmouth; Harold K. Dell, Yale; Kenneth Mallory, Syracuse; Herbert Fitch, Hobart; Joseph King, Princeton; and Donald Hoagland, Yale.

Midfield—Lawrence Naylor, Princeton; Douglas Riley, Dartmouth; James Steinberg, Syracuse; Alfred Blair, Penn State; Elmer Weisheit, Princeton, and Richard Landsburgh, Dartmouth.

Inside defense—Paul Hoffman, Stevens; Fred Baser, Rutgers; Robert Newton, Union; Richard Lytle, Hobart; Richard Arnsen, Princeton and J. Howard Marshall, Princeton.

Goal—M. Tyler Campbell, Princeton and Alan Dun, Yale.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

American League

No games cheduled.

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis (night).
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

National League

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Orengo the Night Owl

NEW YORK (AP) — When the lights come on for night games at Polo Grounds Joe Orengo's face lights up right with them.

The reason: Joe is usually a better slugger at night than in the daytime. The new Giant star was the Cards' best in night hitting last year and in his first game in the dark at the Polo Grounds belted a homer and a single.

Dick Bartell Plays Starring Role—U. S. G. A. Officials Satisfied With Open

Veteran Shortstop Drives St. Louis Out of First Place

By the Associated Press

Remember Dick Bartell, the scrapping, chirruping little shortstop who qualified as the fall guy of the last World Series by holding the ball while Buck McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds went charging home with the tying run in the deciding game? Well, things haven't gone so well for Bartell since that day. The Detroit Tigers turned him loose not long ago, and he barely caught on as a free agent with his old club, the New York Giants, in the other league.

Since then he has been riding the Giants' bench, yelling his head off as always and wondering if Bill Jurges, the regular shortstop, ever would need rest. It was only two days ago that Dick finally slipped into the line-up as a pinch-hitter, and he seemed so happy about it that they let him start yesterday against the league-leading St. Louis Cardinals in the first game of a double-header.

Beat Cardinals

He practically ruined the Cards single-handed. He singled two runs home in the ninth inning of the first contest as the Giants scored five times to tie the score, and then in the tenth he pounded a home run into the left deck with one on to win the encounter, 7 to 5. He clouted a double and a single in the nightcap, which the Giants also won, 12 to 7, and now it's Jurges' turn to wonder when he'll get off the bench.

The double defeat dropped the Cards into second place in the torrid National League race despite the fact Brooklyn was losing a single tilt to Cincinnati, 3 to 2. The Reds scored all their runs off Whit Wyatt in the ninth, Paul Derringer winning his own game with a telling double.

Others Divide

The league's also-rans finished the day in a dead heat, so to speak. The Pittsburgh Pirates hammered the Phillies, 12 to 2, and then were set down by the Phillies' unpronounceable Johnny Podgajny, 5 to 2. Chicago thumped the Boston Braves, 5 to 1, behind Bill Lee's tight pitching, then got slaughtered, 13 to 1.

In the American League the Boston Red Sox supplied the big news by bouncing the Chicago White Sox twice, 5 to 3 and 3 to 0, and climbing into second place behind Cleveland's flying Indians. Lefty Grove won the 297th decision of his career in besting another original settler, Ted Lyons, in the opener. Rookie Dick Newsome toiled brilliantly to blank Chicago in the second. Thornton Lee gave the slugging Bostonians only three hits, but his wildness was costly.

Cleveland proved it could win without Bobby Feller as it set the Philadelphia Athletics back twice, 7 to 4 and 8 to 6, and took a little firmer grip on first place. Rollie Hemsley's slugging in both games made up for some wobbly Cleveland pitching.

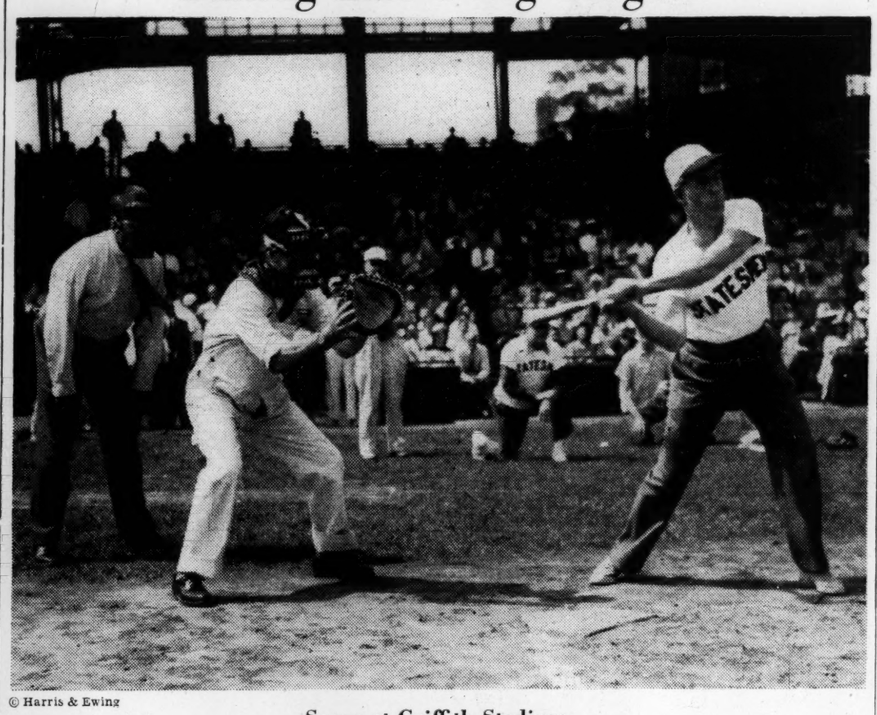
The Yankees went on a home-run rampage, with Joe Di Maggio blasting three, to subdue the St. Louis Browns 9 to 3 in their first game and 8 to 3 in the second, which was called after seven innings because of a gathering storm.

Washington fell on Dizzy Trout and Buck Newsom for eight hits and seven runs in the sixth inning to scuttle Detroit, 9 to 3. Buddy Lewis and Jim Vernon each hit a four-bagger in the big inning.

Did You Know?

Within 12 hours after fining or removing a player from the game, the umpire must notify the league president of the penalty inflicted and the cause of the gesture.

Batting Like a Big Leaguer



© Harris & Ewing

Scene at Griffith Stadium

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace takes a cut like a "major" in the soft-ball game between Lowell Thomas' Nine Old Men and members of Congress masquerading under the team name of Statesmen. Proceeds from the game went to charity. Lowell Thomas is catching in this picture, with William Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, doing the umpiring.

Badger Crews Start East On June 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., June 9—The University of Wisconsin freshman and varsity crews, 22 strong, will leave their Lake Mendota bailiwick here next Saturday, June 14, for their yearly invasion of the Eastern seaboard to participate in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on June 25, Crew Coach Allen W. Walz announced today.

En route to the Hudson River classic, the Wisconsin crews will stop over in Chicago next Sunday, June 15, to race the University of Washington varsity and junior varsity crews in a mile event to be held under the auspices of the Lincoln Park Boat club. The races will be rowed on the Lincoln Park lagoon in Chicago next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Final Training

The Badger crews have gone into their final training period for the Poughkeepsie regatta and the Chicago races with a clean slate of wins over all opposition thus far during the 1941 rowing season.

The Wisconsin varsity crew, which averages 165 pounds lightest in Badger rowing history, chalked up wins over the Marietta (Ohio) college varsity and the Lincoln Park Boat club varsity in races at home, while the Badger freshmen, with a weight average of 180 pounds, have beaten the Marietta College junior varsity, the Lincoln Park varsity, and the St. John's Military academy crew in home races, and the Culver Military Academy crew in a race rowed at the Indiana school.

Because of lack of weight, little hope is held for the chances of the Wisconsin varsity over the four-mile Poughkeepsie route, but they should give a good account of themselves in the shorter race against Washington at Chicago. With greater height, weight, and strength, the Badger yearlings should prove to be a more formidable contestant in both the Chicago and Hudson river regattas. The Wisconsin crews will row in the middle lanes in the Poughkeepsie races—the varsity in lane 5 and the frosh in lane 4—Coach Walz revealed today.

Roster of the Crews

Following is the roster of the 1941 Wisconsin varsity and freshmen crews, with those members who are making the Eastern trip having an asterisk before their names:

	Oar	Weight	Height ft	in
Varsity				
*Thomas McKern	Bow	165	6	
*Thomas Theis	2	165	6	
*Donald Reek	3	165	6	
*Clarence Schwengel	4	168	6	
*Chester Knight	5	168	6	2
*Scott Cameron	6	175	6	
*George Rea	7	174	6	1
*Harold Kreuger	Stroke	168	6	2
*Justin Walstead	Cox.	125		
Reserves				
William Binney		185	6	4
Howard Kaerwer		190	6	2
Eugene Kleinschmidt		160	6	
Andrew Konopka		205	6	
John Slemmons		165	5	10
*James Yonk		162	5	11
Freshmen				
*Robert Lowe	Bow	175	6	5
*Robert Jenkins	2	180	6	2
*Royal E. Cass	3	185	6	3
*Richard Mueller	4	190	6	4
*LeRoy Jensen	5	190	6	5
*Robert Ladewig	6	185	6	2
*William Phelan	7	188	6	3
*Carl Holtz	Stroke	190	6	3
*Robert Moore	Cox.	115	5	2
Reserves				
*Edward Chudik		175	6	
*Wendall Smith		190	6	
*J. Hudson Smythe		190	6	4
Ralph Busch		160	6	
John A. Bachhuber		165	6	
Harold Hamel		160	6	
Phillip Rust		170	6	
Vernon Shepard		180	6	4

*To make trip to Chicago and Poughkeepsie Regatta.

A. S. 3rd

Taking Tourney to Texas Is Considered a Success

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 9 (AP)—The time has not yet come to take statistical stock of the 45th U. S. open golf championship. The financial experts still are involved with figures on ticket sales, the hot-dog concession, and the cost of getting back into normal condition the Colonial Club where the tournament was played.

One thing, however, is certain. The U. S. Golf Association bigwigs were amply satisfied with their experiment of bringing their blue-ribbon tournament into new territory.

Harold W. Pierce, U. S. G. A. President, never did get over his astonishment at the size of the crowds which turned out even on opening day and the fact that by 8:15 each morning, when the first threesome teed off, the customers already were banked two and three deep behind the ropes.

Enthusiastic

"It's the closest thing I've ever seen to the golf interest in Scotland," Pierce said. "Over there men and even mothers with their babies in perambulators would line the dunes from early morning to well into the evening. These people were just about as enthusiastic."

Though the final day's galleries, the 10,000 who saw Craig Wood match par for his closing 36 holes to post a winning 284, fell short of most advance predictions, they nevertheless were tremendous. Francis Ouimet, who won the open in 1913 and this year headed the Championship Committee, and Chick Evans, who won in 1916, both judged the crowd the largest ever to see a U. S. open.

The tournament set another record in that there were only two players who broke par during the three days. One was Denny Shute, whom Wood beat by three shots for the title, and the other Ben Hogan, who had the best score for any 36 holes—68-70 on the last day.

Hogan, after finishing in the money for the 48th straight time, said he was sure he'd win on the last day, even though he went into it seven strkes behind the leaders

Really Tried

"I really tried hard through those last two rounds," said Ben, who tied Johnny Bulla for third place at 289 and was the best-scoring Texan in a race which Texans had been figured to dominate. "But the boys crossed me up—I didn't think they'd score so well."

Wood lost little time starting to get rid of his $1,000 prize money.

Wide World

Craig Wood

The first $100 went for a defense saving bond, and the next $200 to his caddie, who had picked Craig in advance of the tournament. The boy got off the best crack of the week.

When Wood handed him his check, he took one look and said:

"Boy, call me a taxi!"

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

FORT WORTH — Craig Wood equals par 70 on last two rounds to win U. S. open golf championship with 284, three strokes ahead of Denny Shute.

New York—Fred Perry takes round robin pro tennis tournament at Forest Hills, whipping Don Budge, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3, in deciding match.

Stratford, Conn. — Walter Beaver, Conshohocken, Pa., breaks 199 of 200 targets to retain Eastern States 16-yard trapshooting title.

Purchase, N. Y.—Yale makes good start in defense of intercollegiate polo championship, routing United States Military Academy 16-9.

Detroit—Robert Ned Harris, Detroit Tiger rookie outfielder, optioned to the Buffalo club of the International League. Harris will be subject to 24-hour recall.

Hartford, Conn.—Bob Harman, second seeded San Francisco ace, won New England tennis championship at Hartford Golf Club with an amazing comeback in final set against Joey Fishback of New York, 6—3, 4—6, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Harman and Artie Prochaska, of Hartford and Presbyterian College, captured doubles title by edging Hobey Hyde and John Gow, Hartford, in another close duel, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

Kansas City — The championship finals of the Heart of America tennis tournament were postponed because of rain-soaked courts at the Rockhill Club. In the men's singles, Bobby Riggs, Chicago, former national champ, will meet Frank Parker, Altadena, Calif., defending titlist. Riggs is seeded No. 1 and Parker No. 2.

New York — Fordham's trackmen broke New York Athletic Club's 13-year monopoly on the Metropolitan A. A. U. junior track and field championship by piling up 48½ points to take team honors.

Clementon, N. J. — Lorraine Fisher of Women's Swmming Association, New York, won 100-yard freestyle and 100-yard breaststroke events in an AAU swimming meet. Miss Fisher's time in the century was 1:07.3 and 1:21 in the breaststroke.

Johnny Macionis, former Yale star, captured the men's 220-yard freestyle in 2:12.6 while Jack Lumsden of Philadelphia, finished first in the men's 100-yard freestyle.

New Haven, Conn.—Fred H. Harrison, star Yale athlete, has been awarded one of the highest honors that can come to a member of the junior class, the Francis Gordon Brown Memorial scholarship.

Harrison, a resident of Lawrence, Mass., prepared at Andover. One of the only two three-letter men now at Yale, he has starred in football, baseball and hockey, is captain-elect in the latter sport, and has also maintained a high scholastic standing.

Cornelius Warmerdam Soars Nearly 16 Feet Unofficially

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Cornelius Warmerdam dusted off the moon the other night.

It was at the Compton invitational meet, when he officially soared 15 feet 5¾ inches into the ozone, and unofficially went 3¼ inches higher a little later.

While he was doing all this, a lone figure stood off to one side and watched it with a look of bewilderment. He was Earle Meadows, who a few short years ago startled the sports world by leaping 14 feet 11 inches for Southern California. In the Compton meet, Meadows, competing for the Olympic Club, was only able to reach 13½ feet.

Another sensational event of the meet was the performance of Leslie MacMitchell of New York University who ran his opposition into the ground in the 1,500-meter event to set a new meet record of 3:51.4.

This was the first local appearance for the lad from the sidewalks of New York who is hailed as the nearest thing to the four-minute miler since Glenn Cunningham was in his heyday. MacMitchell recently made the route in 4:07.4 at Madison Square Garden, and as he is only a junior, he should be able to improve that time.

* * *

Did anyone present ever make a disparaging remark about athletes being slow-witted?

If so, I'd suggest a quick about-face, for the University of Southern California has some facts that are almost startling.

Quarterback Frank Swirles of the varsity football squad headed a list of eight Trojan athletes who were graduated last week with high honors at the school's 58th annual commencement exercises at the Coliseum—the scene of many of their athletic conquests.

Swirles was graduated "magna cum laude," for his "A" average during his course of study in the college of commerce and business administration.

"Cum laude" honors were earned by Jack Bomke, baseball; Jim Roth, water polo; Tom Call, water polo; Ron Lubin, tennis; Eric Miller, rugby; Rogers Aston, water polo; and Bob Glasband, swimming.

A total of 76 athletes at the school was graduated, setting a new high over last year's 71.

* * *

A slim percentage point kept the Hollywood baseball team out of a third place tie with San Francisco and San Diego last week end. Sacramento and Seattle hold down the first two positions, while Los Angeles is but one-half a game out of the cellar position occupied by Oakland.

An unsurpassed number of golfers have entered the Southern California annual amateur championships at the Annandale course, which opened today.

Hoping to take the crown from Smiley Quick's golden locks were such noted players as Bing Crosby, Johnny Weissmuller, Jimmy McLarnin, Bruce McCormick, Pat Abbott, Edgar Kennedy, and Ellsworth Vines.

West Point Football Captain Voted 'Outstanding Athlete'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, New York, June 9—The Army Athletic Association's trophy to the graduating Cadet voted the "outstanding athlete" of his class was presented today to William G. Gillis of Cameron, Texas.

In addition, Gillis also received the Edgerton Award as the outgoing football captain, and was commended for placing second in the Penn Relay 120-yard high hurdle race.

Brigadier General Robert L. Eichelberger, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, presented the awards during the annual Athletic Review this morning.

Fifty other Cadets, most of them team catains and place winners in intercollegiate championship meets, were given awards during the ceremony, at which members of the 17 Army Corps squads appeared in their respective sports uniforms.

Those Cadets, other than Gillis, receiving major prizes were:

Herbert Richardson (Camden, N. J.) and Robert Maloney (Jersey City, N. J.), Pierce Currier Foster Memorial trophies as first and second best all-around gymnasts; Edward H. DeSaussure (Charleston, S. C.), Heiberg Trophy for horsemanship; John F. Harris (Chicago), Hughes Award as most valuable player on the Army football team.

And George S. Brown (Washington, D. C.), Howze Trophy as outstanding graduating polo player; Joseph J. Thigpen (Ruston, La.), W. P. Fickes Memorial Trophy as outgoing lacrosse captain; Alfred J. F. Moody (Hamden, Conn.,), Sands Trophy as outstanding fencer; Richard G. Tindall (Fort Meade, Md.), Army Tennis Association award as outgoing tennis captain.

Illinois And Michigan May Repeat in Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—When Big Ten golf teams clash in the Conference championships at Chicago June 18 and 19 the battle for top team honors likely will be a repetition of the 1940 duel between Illinois and Michigan.

The Illini won last year with a four-man stroke total for 72 holes of 1245 with the Wolverines finishing second with 1254 strokes. The same two schools will be favored this year to outdistance the remainder of the field.

Each school will be allowed to enter five men in the tournament, with the four best scores counting toward the team total on which the championship will be decided. Michigan's entries will be Capt. Fred Dannenfelser, of Toledo; Ben Smith, of Fort Myers, Fla.; John Barr, of Grosse Pointe; and two of these three, Bob Fife, of Highland Park; Dave Osler and John Leidy, both of Ann Arbor.

Smith, whose season's competitive average is 72, will be Michigan's top contender for the individual crown now held by Billy Gilbert of Ohio State. Although only a sophomore, Smith is rated as having an excellent chance of taking the title. He has beaten Gilbert twice in dual meets this years.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dick Bartell, Giants—Hit a 10th inning home run with one on to defeat the Cardinals in opener; made two hits in nightcap.

Johnny Podgajny, Phillies—Gained his team an even break for the day by beating Pittsburgh, 5 to 2, in second game.

Babe Dahlgren, Braves—Drove across four runs with a double and a single to lead 13 to 1 slaughter of the Cubs in second game.

Paul Derringer, Reds—Doubled in the ninth to win his own game from Brooklyn, 3 to 2.

Rollie Hemsley, Indians—Clouted a triple and four singles, stole a base and caught both games as the leaders beat the Athletics twice.

Jim Vernon, Senators—His home run, double and single sparked Washington's 9 to 3 win over Detroit.

Lefty Grove and Heber Newsome, Red Sox—Pitched Boston into second place in the American League with brilliant 5 to 3 and 3 to 0 triumphs over the White Sox.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Busted three home runs and a double and drove across seven runs to help pulverize the Browns twice.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	34	20	.630	
Boston	26	20	.565	4
Chicago	28	22	.560	4
New York	28	22	.560	4
Detroit	27	24	.529	5½
Philadelphia	24	26	.480	8
St. Louis	16	32	.333	15
Washington	17	34	.333	15½

Results June 7

Detroit 10, Washington 6.
Chicago 5, Boston 4.
New York 11, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 2.

Results June 8

Boston 5, Chicago 3 (10 inns.)
Boston 3, Chicago 0.
New York 9, St. Louis 3.
New York 8, St. Louis 3. (7 inns.)
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 9, Detroit 3.

W. and M. Schedule

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP)—Carl M. Voyles, director of athletics at William and Mary, has announced a ten-game football schedule for 1942, including four major intersectional contests.

A one-year contract was signed recently with the University of Oklahoma for a game to be played in Norman, Okla., on Dec. 5, 1942, as a part of the Big Six Conference school's bicentennial celebration. Other intersectional tests are to be with Navy, Dartmouth and Harvard, all on foreign gridirons.

The 1942 schedule:

Sept. 19, Hampden-Sydney; Sept. 26, Navy at Annapolis; Oct. 3, Virginia Tech at Blacksburg; 10, Harvard at Boston; 17, George Washington; 24, Randolph-Macon; 31, Dartmouth at Hanover; Nov. 7, V. M. I. at Lexington; 14, open; 26, Richmond at Richmond; Dec. 5, Oklahoma at Norman, Okla.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	43	19	.694
San Diego	33	31	.516
Seattle	31	30	.508
Hollywood	30	30	.500
San Francisco	31	33	.484
Los Angeles	28	35	.444
Portland	26	34	.433
Oakland	26	36	.419

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 8

International League

Rochester 12-3, Baltimore 5-12.
Newark 9-5, Montreal 7-4.
Jersey City 6-5, Toronto 1-3.
Syracuse 5-3, Buffalo 3-7.

American Association

Kansas City 6-1, Louisville 0-6.
Toledo 7-5, Minneapolis 3-3
Columbus 4-3, St. Paul 2-4 (second 11 innings)
Indianapolis 4-3, Milwaukee 0-9.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3-1, Portland 2-0 (first 17 innings).
Los Angeles 13-4, Oakland 10-0.
Sacramento 5-4, Seattle 4-1.
Hollywood 5-0, San Francisco 4-1.

Texas League

Dallas 5-4, Shreveport 1-4 (second 9-inning tie, darkness)
Beaumont 7-8, Fort Worth 2-3.
Houston 2-5, Tulsa 1-0.
Oklahoma City 5-0, San Antonio 3-2.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6-5, Atlanta 0-4.
Memphis 16-4, Birmingham 2-7.
Knoxville 6, Nashville 5 (6 innings, rain: second postponed).
Little Rock at New Orleans, (2), rain.

Eastern League

Springfield 2-10, Wilkes Barre 1-7.
Williamsport 11-6, Albany 1-4.
Hartford 7-3, Scranton 5-0.
Binghamton 2-3, Elmira 1-4.

International League

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	32	19	.627
Montreal	29	20	.592
Rochester	29	21	.580
Buffalo	27	22	.551
Jersey City	24	26	.480
Baltimore	22	27	.449
Syracuse	20	27	.426
Toronto	14	35	.286

American Association

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	29	21	.580
Columbus	26	20	.565
Kansas City	26	20	.565
Louisville	28	24	.538
Toledo	25	25	.500
Indianapolis	24	26	.480
St. Paul	24	28	.462
Milwaukee	14	32	.304

Change Brings Results

SELMA, Ala. (AP)—Before the night game of June 6, Selma pitchers knew Montgomery's third baseman, Woodie Davis, had a firmly fixed habit of looking over the first pitch, never swung until later.

After the game they checked up and found that Davis had swung on the first four balls thrown him and—hit two home runs, a double, a single and driven in six runs in an 8-3 triumph.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lawson Little won National open golf championship by defeating Gene Sarazen, 70-73, in play-off after they had tied with 287 for regulation 72 holes.

Five Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Browns' manager, returned to action as player as Browns defeated Yankees, 5-3.

College Baseball

Results June 7

Princeton 5, Yale 4 (12 innings).
Clarkson 6, St. Lawrence 4.
Boston College 2, Brown 1 (12 innings).
Amherst 7, Mass. State 2.
Holy Cross 7, Harvard 1.
California 8, Michigan State 5.
Dickinson 9, Drew 4.
Iowa 5, Ohio State 1.
Lafayette 9, Drexel 3.
Moravian 5, Penn A. C. 0.
New York A. C. 6, Manhattan 6 (10 innings, by agreement).
Penn State 10, Pitt 3.
Rutgers 6, 44th Division 1.

U. S. Open Prizes

FORT WORTH, June 9 (AP)—Distribution of prize money for the first 15 low scorers in the 45th U. S. open golf championship:

Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y. (284), $1,000; Denny Shute, Chicago (287), $800; Johnny Bulla, Chicago (289), and Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa. (289), $650 each; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y. (291), and Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y. (291), $412.50 each; Harold L. McSpaden, Winchester, Mass. (294), Gene Sarazen, East Chester, N. Y. (294), and E. J. Harrison, Chicago (294), $216.66 each; Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill. (295), Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs (295), and Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif. (295), $125 each; Henry Ransom, Fort Worth (296), Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C. (296), and Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va. (296), $100 each.

The next 15 places were worth $50 each.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	33	15	.687	
St. Louis	34	16	.680	
New York	24	22	.522	8
Cincinnati	24	25	.490	9½
Chicago	21	25	.457	11
Pittsburgh	18	24	.429	12
Boston	16	28	.364	15
Philadelphia	16	31	.340	16½

Results June 7

Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 11, New York 3.
Chicago 5, Boston 1.

Results June 8

Chicago 5, Boston 1.
Boston 13, Chicago 1.
New York 7, St. Louis 5 (10 innings).
New York 12, St. Louis 7.
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.

Cardinals Take Double Precautions For Their Mid-Summer Double-Headers

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS—The high-flying Cardinals have already taken measures to make the hot summer double-headers easier to win:

They have acquired an extra set of lightweight road and home uniforms.

No longer will it be necessary for a player, weary after the first game, to put on a used uniform for the second contest. He can take a shower, relax and don the fresh, lighter uniform.

"You have no idea what an advantage it is to have those extra uniforms," explained Manager Billy Southworth. "The boys all feel lighter, refreshed, after their shower. It makes it a lot easier to go through that second game at top speed."

Pirate School

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Free baseball schools for young players will be held in five cities including three in Canada during June and July under sponsorship of the Pittsburgh Pirates, officials of the National League club have announced.

Schools will be held in Oil City, Pa., June 11-13, and in Albany, N. Y., June 24-25-26 and possibly June 27. The July schedule lists sessions at London, Ont., July 7-9; Chatham, Ont., 10-11, and Sarnia, Ont., July 12.

Pirate Scout Fred Lear, former major league player, will be in charge of the instruction. The Pirates completed a five-day school here Saturday.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, June 8:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Williamsport	24	19	.558
Hartford	21	17	.553
Elmira	23	19	.548
Binghamton	24	20	.545
Wilkes Barre	25	21	.543
Scranton	20	24	.455
Springfield	18	25	.419
Albany	15	25	.375

Bonura Follows Greenberg

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9 (AP)—Zeke Bonura is doing a Hank Greenberg and storing his big bat for a real war-club. He's been called in the draft and refuses to seek deferment. His loss to the minors is easily what Hank's was to the majors, for Zeke has been setting the American Association afire.

Bonura, stepping down a peg or two after a slugging career in the American and National leagues, played so well with Minneapolis that, he said, he got two offers to return to the big show and he rejected both because of his happiness here and the imminence of the draft call.

Checking out yesterday to visit his folks in New Orleans before reporting for army duty, June 19, Bonura was feted by the ball club and by individuals.

Big Zeke caught the fancy of Minneapolis fans and the ball club with his playing and his good nature. Mike Kelly, club President, said that never in his 47 years in baseball had he found a better player.

"Zeke is absolutely tops. He always was out there to win ball games and he always had a plug for the other fellow."

Zeke helped the Millers lead the league. He hit around .400 most of the short season and his fielding average was .991. He figured in 36 double plays and had 28 assists for 45 games. Among his hits were two homers with the bases filled.

It was not only his own play that helped. Zeke had the Millers all steamed up with his pepper, and Manager Tom Sheehan tells how between games Bonura aided others. Outfielder Fabe Gaffke was having a tough time finding his batting eye. Zeke gave him a few pointers, and now Gaffke's hitting around .370. The same applies to infielder Frankie Trechock, now batting .300 for the first time after Bonura coached him along.

"His loss cripples our club," said Kelly. "But Zeke's a patriotic chap and wanted to respond quickly. And all you can do is encourage a good soldier like that."

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	43	149	46	62	.416
Reiser Dodgers	35	131	28	49	.374
Heath, Indians	51	189	29	68	.360
Travis, Senators	48	195	40	70	.359
Slaughter, Cardinals	50	202	35	70	.347
Mize, Cardinals	40	142	21	48	.338

Home Runs

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	13	Ott, New York	14
DiMaggio, N. Y.	11	Camilli, Brooklyn	12
Johnson, Phila.	11	Nicholson, Chi.	11

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	47	Nicholson, Chi.	45
Keller, New York	44	Slaughter, St. L.	38
DiMaggio, N. Y.	43	Ott, New York	37

Texas League

DALLAS, June 9 (AP) — Official Texas League standings including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	39	14	.736
Tulsa	26	26	.500
Shreveport	24	24	.500
Dallas	25	27	.481
Oklahoma City	25	27	.481
Beaumont	24	27	.471
Fort Worth	24	31	.436
San Antonio	23	34	.404

Southern Association

ATLANTA, June 9 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	41	19	.683
Nashville	34	21	.618
Chattanooga	28	29	.491
Knoxville	28	30	.483
Memphis	25	28	.472
New Orleans	26	30	.464
Birmingham	26	34	.433
Little Rock	17	34	.333

Big Ten Medal to Zimmer

Harold (Red) Zimmer, Springfield, Ohio, is the 24th Indiana University athlete to receive the coveted Big Ten medal, the award having first been given in 1918.

Iowa Completes 20-Game Card In Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—A 21-game schedule, including 15 Big Ten contests, will be played by the University of Iowa basketball team in 1941-42, Coach Rollie Williams announced.

The Hawkeyes will play home games with six league foes—Michigan, Chicago, Purdue, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio State and single contests with Minnesota, Indiana, and Northwestern. Under terms of the new rule, it is the first time that more than 12 games have been scheduled.

Eleven of the games will be played at Iowa City, including eight conference battles. The card opens Dec. 13 when Washington University of St. Louis, Mo., comes to the field house.

Iowa will play two rivals from the Big Six conference, Nebraska and Kansas, each at home. The only non-conference road trip lists a game with Butler at Indianapolis and Western State Teachers at Kalamazoo, Mich.

This is the complete schedule:

Dec. 13—Washington U. at Iowa City; 20—Butler at Indianapolis; 22—Western State Teachers at Kalamazoo, Mich.; 30—Nebraska at Iowa City.

Jan. 3—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 5—Chicago at Chicago; 10—Wisconsin at Iowa City; 12—Minnesota at Iowa City; 17—Ohio State at Columbus; 19—Illinois at Champaign; 29—Kansas at Iowa City.

Feb. 2—Chicago at Iowa City; 7—Purdue at Lafayette; 9—Ohio State at Iowa City; 14—Northwestern at Evanston; 21—Michigan at Iowa City; 23—Indiana at Iowa City; 28—Purdue at Iowa City.

March 2—Illinois at Iowa City; 7—Wisconsin at Madison.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SCOTT'S NEW TEA ROOM

The Side of the Road Faces, For Food That Is Home-Cooked and Plenty of Parking Spaces It's 100 Webster Street, Right on the Highway And the Cost of a Fine Meal Is What You'd Like to Pay.

Scott's Tea Room

Daniel Webster Highway, Route 3

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

MRS. CHAPMAN'S TEA ROOM

Finest of Foods—Delicious Meals

One visit will convince you 316 N. PINE ST.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 183,930
1941 volume to date 55,431,722
1940 volume to date 114,283,835

Some Stocks Are Slightly Higher Today

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Rallying influences still dominated the stock market today, but they centered mainly on industrials.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were tacked on favorites in a fairly fast forenoon swing. Top marks were reduced in most cases near the final hour and activity slackened. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Helpful, brokers said, were reports of initial allied successes in Syria and indications the Government was taking a more serious view of labor rifts which have been retarding the defense program. The business picture, on the whole, was a buoying argument.

Stocks in front at one time or another—some eventually backed away—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Grumman Aircraft, Union Pacific, American Smelting, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak and International Harvester. Utilities and oils were sluggish.

Supported in the curb were Humble Oil, Glen Alden Coal, Aluminum of America, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sherwin Williams.

Bond Market Uneven

Bonds remained in a narrow orbit today and near the final hour gains and losses were about even. Rails were prominent in the improved division.

In the advancing group were Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Rock Island general 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Holding within small fractions either way on Saturday's final prices were Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s, Texas Corp. 3s, Southern Railway 4s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Continental Oil 2¾s and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Governments followed the general trend of the market on both the stock exchange and over the counter. The main interest centered in the longer term treasuries, some of which changed hands at slightly higher prices.

South American loans, including those of Brazil and Buenos Aires, moved up a shade while moderate offerings brought a small decline in German 7s.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cuban Am Sug 7 pf	$1.75	.. July	1	June 20
Equity Corp pf	75c	.. July	21	June 16
Iowa So Util 7 pf	$1.75	.. July	1	June 14
do 6½ pf	$1.62½	.. July	1	June 14
do 6 pf	$1.50	.. July	1	June 14
Mansfield Theater Co. Ltd. 7 pf	$1.75	.. June	30	June 20
Robbins & Myers pf	37½c	.. June	16	May 29
Louisville G & El pf	$2.2692	.. July	28	.....
do pf	$1.9449	.. July	28	.....
Ohio Tel Serv pf	$1.75	.. July	1	.....
Br Am Tobac	7 pence	.....		.....

Liquidating

Carib Synd	$1.20	.. June	24	June 17
Consol Aircraft	$2	.. June	30	June 16
Little Schuylkill Navigation R. R. & Coal Co.	90c	.. July	15	June 13
Ohio Forge & Mch	50c	.. June	20	June 10
Tamarack & Custer Cons M	1c	.. June	30	June 14

Reduced

Duplan Silk	30c	.. Aug.	15	July 31
	Extra.			
Lehman Corp	15c	.. July	7	June 20
Locke St. Chain	30c	.. June	25	June 14

Regular

Ahlberg Bearing Co. A	83¾c	Q July	1	June 20
Altoona & Logan Val. Elec Ry Co	$1.50	.. June	24	June 7
Am Ag Chem	30c	.. June	30	June 16
Am Alliance Ins	25c	Q July	15	June 20
Am Snuff	75c	Q July	1	June 12
do pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 12
Bel Radio Corp	15c	Q June	16	June 2
Bridgeport Gas Light Co	40c	Q June	30	June 14
Brit Col Elec Pow &GasCo 6% pf	$1.50	Q July	2	June 20
British Mort & Trust Co (Stafford)	34	S July	2	June 14
Cent Ca Lu & Sav	$2	Q July	2	June 18
Chemung Canal Trust Co (Elmira)	$1.50	S July	1	June 23
City Baking Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	July 25
City Baking Co. pf	75c	Q June	30	June 16
Consol Aircraft uf	$1.87½	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Consol-Lound pf	75c	Q June	30	June 16
Consol Oil	12½c	Q Aug.	15	July 15
Cooper-Bessemer pr pf	75c	Q July	1	June 16
Cuban Am Sugar 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q July	1	June 20
Davega Stores Corp. pf	31¼c	Q June	25	June 14
Duplan Silk pf	$2	Q July	1	June 16
Ecuadorian Corp	2c	.. June	10	June 10
Do pf	$3.50	S June	30	June 10
Elec Vac Cleaner	$1	.. June	6	May 29
Excelsior Life Ins Co (Toronto)	$1.44	S July	2	June 30
Fajardo Sugar	50c	Q June	16	May 27
Fear & Co (Fred)	50c	Q June	10	May 27
Federal Ins Co of New Jersey	35c	Q July	1	June 20
Do	35c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Filenes Sons (Wm)	25c	Q July	25	July 15
Do pf	$1.18¾	Q July	25	July 15
First Natl Bank (Binghampton)	$3	S July	1	June 28
Food Mchy Corp	35c	.. June	30	June 14
do pf	$1.12½	Q June	30	June 14
Gen Am Invest pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 20
Gen Ptg Ink	15c	.. July	1	June 17
do pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 17
Gen Time Inst	50c	.. July	1	June 19
do $6 pf (np)	$1.50	Q July	1	June 19
Grant Co (WT)	35c	Q July	1	June 17
do pf	25c	Q July	1	June 17
Gt Am Indem Co	10c	S June	16	May 20
Gt Am Ins	25c	Q July	15	June 20
Guaranty Tr (N Y)	$3.75	Q July	1	June 20
Hall (CM) Lamp Co	20c	.. June	16	June 9
Homestake Min	37½c	.. June	25	June 20
Honeydew Ltd	50c	.. July	2	June 14
Irving Air Chute	25c	Q July	1	June 16
Lackawanna R R of N J 4 gtd	$1	.. July	1	June 13
Lehman Corp	25c	Q July	7	June 20
Locke St Chain	30c	Q June	25	June 14
Ludlow Mfrs Assoc	$2	.. June	14	June 7
Margay Oil	25c	Q July	10	June 20
Marion Res P pf	$1.25	Q July	1	June 20
Mass P Glass Ins	50c	S July	1	May 29
Mission Dry Corp	15c	.. July	3	June 28
Nashville & Decatur RR 7½ gtd	$3¾c	S July	1	June 20
Nat Trust Co, Ltd.	$2	Q July	2	June 20
N London No RR	$1.75	Q July	1	June 14
New Mex'East Gas 20c	$	Since	16	June 9
Do pf	$1.50	S June	16	June 9
Newport El 6 pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 16
Noblitt-Sparks Ind	75c	.. June	30	June 16
Pacific Pub Serv	10c	Q June	28	June 18
Pfeiffer Brg Co	25c	Q July	31	July 10
Phoenix Ins. (Htfd)	50c	Q July	1	June 14
Real Estate Loan Co of Canada, Ltd.	$1	S July	2	June 17
Reliance Mfg pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 21
Rens&Saratoga RR	$4	S July	1	June 14
Secy Engrg Co., Inc., 7 pf	43¾c	Q June	16	May 29
Square D Co	50c	.. June	30	June 17
Do pf	$1.25	Q July	1	June 30
Strouss-Hirschberg	25c	Q June	16	June 5
Sun Life Assurance (Ca.)	$3.75	Q July	1	June 14
Textile Bkg Co	50c	Q June	28	June 23
Toledo Edison Co 7pf	58¼c	M July	1	June 14
Do 6pf	50c	M July	1	June 14
Do 5pf	41⅔c	M July	1	June 14
U S Rub 8pf	$2	Q June	27	June 20
Victor Chem Wks	30c	.. June	30	June 20
White Sewing Mach prpf	50c	Q Aug.	..	July 25
Wurlitzer (Rudolph) pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 20

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	8	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41	40¾	41	+1
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4	4	4	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 6
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 6
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	21	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ¾
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	4	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	151½	151	151½	+13⅜
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	12⅛	12¼	12¼	− ⅜
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	Jun 4
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	9	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 6
1¼	1	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 3
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun 6
55¾	44	Amerada Cp (2)	7	54	53½	54	+ ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	6	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44⅛	44	44⅛	− ¾
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jun 7
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	6	6	6	Jun 7
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jun 5
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	79	78½	78⅝	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	14	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅞
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	8	72	71	72	+1½
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	M'y31
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	2	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	− ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 7
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	Jun 7
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	14	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+1⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 6
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3	− ⅛
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 5
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
17⅝	11¼	Am Ice	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	83¾	83	83¾	+1¾
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	3	11	11	11	− ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17½	17½	17½	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	7	28¾	28⅜	28½	− ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
1157⅜	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
7	4⅞	Am Saf R (¾g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 3
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	19	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅞
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	146	146	146	Jun 7
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	42	41¾	42	Jun 6
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	8	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	10⅜	10	10	Jun 6
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jun 6
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+1¼
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	13	159	158⅜	158⅜	+ ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jun 7
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	− ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	Jun 7
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	13	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	3	58½	58	58¼	+1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	63	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	2	27	27	27	Jun 7
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jun 4
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	54¾	54¼	54¾	− ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb16
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	12	25	23½	25	+1¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	7⅛	7	7	Jun 5
6¾	4¼	Artloom (3⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	39	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	+1
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	+ ¾
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	21	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	− ¼
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	20½	20	20½	+2¼
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	26	29	27½	29	+1½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	16	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Jun 6
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	62	62	62	+1¾
7½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 7
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6	5⅞	6	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¼	5	5¼	Jun 6
10½	7⅜	Barber As (½e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
247⅜	183¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	3	223⅝	221¼	223⅝	Jun 7
313⅜	253¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	267⅛	265⅜	267⅛	+ ⅝
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	− ½
1033⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	1033⅛	1033⅛	1033⅛	M'y 5
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	8	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	+ ¾
3¾	2¼	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	57	57	57	Jun 5
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	28½	28	28½	Jun 7
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	36	73	71¾	73	+1⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	122¼	122	122¼	Jun 6
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 5
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	26	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	27¾	27¼	27¾	+1⅛
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun 7
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	5	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅝
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 4
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	+ ¾
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	21	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	Jun 7
21½	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	5	11½	10⅞	11¼	Jun 5
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¾
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	4	10½	10¼	10⅜	Jun 6
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6½	6½	6½	
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	25	24¾	25	+ ¾
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30⅜	30	30	Jun 5
53¼	49	Burling Mf (.60g)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 6
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
21⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	Jun 5
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	6	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 7
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	1	6	6	6	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	*4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
4¼	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	25	37⅜	33¾	33¾	− ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	35	35	35	Jun 6
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jun 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 3
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅝
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	45½	45	45½	+ ½
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	6	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¾
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	Jun 7
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	+ ½
3	2¼	Ches Corp	75	3	2⅜	3	+ ¾
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	Jun 6
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	− ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 5
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jun 6
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun 5
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 6
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun 6
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 5
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	− ¾
27⅛	11¼	Childs Co	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	62	57½	56	57½	+1½
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	12	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 5
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	6	31	30¼	30¼	Jun 6
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	24½	24½	24½	− ½
37¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	10	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	15	33¾	32¾	33¼	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	89	89	89	+ ⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	1023¼	1023¼	1023¼	Jun 4
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	16	16	16	
21¾	15¼	Col Br A (.90g)	1	15	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
21	14⅞	Col Br B (.90g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	− ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75	74½	75	Jun 5
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
24⅞	21

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Steel Production Holds at Rate Close to Capacity

Business and Industry

Rails Offer Plan to Avoid Oil Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Association of American Railroads declared in a statement just issued that even if half the Gulf Coast oil tankers are transferred to ocean service, railroads, with the assistance of the remainder, could handle oil movement well enough to prevent a shortage.

An increased demand far railway-car space of only 2½ per cent would result if all American ships now passing through the Panama Canal were transferred to other services, according to the statement, and this the railroads could handle without trouble.

Freight Trains Improved

A freight train for each hour on the road now performs twice as great a service as it did in 1918. For the first quarter of this year 101,368,000,000 tons of freight were moved a mile as compared with 82,000,000,000 ton-miles in 1918.

Assistant to the president of the association, Robert H. Henry estimated that the present fleet of United States tankers brings 1,200,000 barrels of oil to the Atlantic Coast each day. By shifting sources of supply as against centers of consumption this movement could be reduced to about 700,000 barrels.

Mr. Henry estimated that the oil companies have 20,000 surplus tank cars which could handle 200,000 more barrels a day. This would leave a shortage of 500,000 barrels a day if all tankers were taken off and meant that half of them could be transferred without causing a shortage.

The United States intercoastal trade is the equivalent of 319,964 carloads a year, according to a study of Panama Canal traffic prepared by the A. A. R. in order to estimate to what extent the roads could replace ships now being taken off intercoastal routes.

Traffic between the eastern United States and the Far East now passing through the Panama Canal is the equivalent of 144,067 carloads. It is estimated that not more than half of this would seek railroad movement. Traffic from the eastern United States to the Philippines passing through the Canal totals the equivalent of 57,700 carloads. It is mainly an east bound movement of sugar and 100 per cent of it might be expected to go to the railroads.

Transfer Traffic

It is believed that half of the traffic between the western United States and Europe passing through the Canal, estimated at 53,574 carloads, would be transferred to the roads.

Almost all traffic from the Eastern United States to Hawaii, 28,791 carloads, would probably seek railroad transportation. This is estimated to be true also of the 23,862 carloads of goods that now pass through the Panama Canal between the Eastern United States and Australasia.

Of 163,141 carloads of freight bound for miscellaneous destinations that now use the Canal, it is assumed 50 per cent might seek to substitute the railways. The total is 612,709 carloads a year which could be expected to go to the railroads if there were no Panama Canal traffic at all. It would require only 33,600 cars to handle this movement, as compared with 1,500,000 which the roads now have, the A. A. R. estimates.

It is expected by the railroads that as more traffic is diverted to them from shipping routes that there will be a demand for adjustment of rates and that some adjustments will be made.

Reduction of Prices For Plywood Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, has asked manufacturers of plywood to reduce prices from $30 to $28 a thousand square feet on one-quarter-inch plywall and to reduce all other plywood prices in the same proportion.

"Unless this is done immediately," Mr. Henderson said, "it will be necessary to impose a ceiling price."

The manufacturers also were asked on all future quotations on Government projects to allow a 5 per cent jobber discount to the Government contractor.

Officials said that Henderson's request was issued after a price increase of approximately 5 per cent in bids received by the War Department this week for 60,000 feet of plywood for delivery in Milan, Tenn.

Phila. Reports Sharp Rise In Use of Gas and Water

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A sharp increase in use of gas and water in the Philadelphia area because of the demands of defense industries was reported in announcement of measures designed to conserve or increase the supply of both.

The industrial use of gas has jumped 50 per cent in four months, the Philadelphia Electric Company said in disclosing that it has placed orders for the immediate rebuilding of its idle coke plant at Chester, Pa., at a cost of early $1,000,000.

At the same time, Mayor Robert E. Lamberton declared "it is the patriotic duty of all to save water this summer" and said that "owing to increased industry the use of water in Philadelphia has already increased 10 per cent."

The Mayor directed city police "to deal summarily" with anyone opening a Philadelphia fire plug, without authority, for street showers "or for any other purpose."

New AIB Head

George T. Newell

Elected President of the American Institute of Banking.

Rising Living Standard Laid To Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—Industrial research today is not simply a basic key to business success and the rising American standard of living—it is a "major national resource."

This is the National Resources Planning Board's high estimate of the private industrial laboratory.

In a report to Congress, the Board declared that industrial research now employs more than 70,000 workers in over 2,200 laboratories and the widespread use and application of its results is "contributing most significantly to the high standard of American living."

The value of research to such a field as aeronautics, one of the several studies included in the survey, is emphasized by Dr. Jerome G. Hunsaker, Professor of Aeronautical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He said:

"Where research has been paramount, technical progress is rapid and commercial success follows."

Rests on Management

Among the findings set forth by the Committee are the following:

Industrial research is possible for all industrial units, small and large. The distribution of research in industry seems to follow no definite rule but to depend rather upon management policy. It is apparent that research is most active in companies utilizing technically trained men in design, production, or sales activity.

Industrial research acts as a protection against unfavorable changes taking place both within and without an industry. Industry looks to the universities for trained technical men, and for principal advances on the frontiers of science. However, it is of interest that advances are not infrequently made on these frontiers in the course of research projects originally designed to achieve immediate commercial objectives.

The United States is now virtually independent of foreign sources for adequate apparatus and facilities for laboratory research.

Willard Is Chairman

The survey was conducted by a staff of the National Research Council as operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences, with funds provided by the National Resources Planning Board. A committee of the Council responsible for the survey with F. W. Willard, President of the Nassau Smelting & Refining Co. as Chairman, was composed of industrial executives, research directors and representatives of universities active in industrial research.

The immediate direction of the survey was placed by the Council in the hands of Raymond Stevens, Vice President of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts. With him were associated Dexter North, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, President of the Haskins Laboratories in Schenectady, N. Y., as Assistant Directors of the survey. A score or more of forward-looking men representing the interests of industrial laboratories, universities and special research institutions, prepared sections of the report.

Int'l Hydro Reports U. S. Operations Satisfactory

By the Associated Press

Satisfactory operations of U. S. subsidiaries of International Hydro-Electric system somewhat offset difficulties encountered by Canadian subsidiaries of the system, President Irwin L. Moore said at the annual meeting of shareholders.

He said water sheds of the New England Power Association and Hudson River Power were at their lowest level for many years—28 years in the case of the former and 40 in the case of the latter.

The number of directors was increased from seven to 10 with the addition of Ira L. Letts, Louis A. St. Laurent and Lawrence G. Tighe.

Stock Values Steady in April

NEW YORK (AP)—The average price of all shares listed in the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business May 31 was $25.84, contrasted with $25.78 at the end of April, the exchange announced.

Bankers Challenged to Put National Interest Foremost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A call to accept wholeheartedly the unprecedented challenge and the unprecedented opportunity of the times went out to the bankers of America from the 39th annual convention of the American Institute of Banking which was held here.

It was a call which wound as a thread of continuity through all the meetings, round-tables, and private discussions of the convention. It was a call for the bankers of the Nation to foresake their cloistered banking rooms, if they have not, and to get in the front line of American defense production, not to promote banking especially, although that is one reason, but to help safeguard American democracy by placing at its service the best business skill of the country.

The call went out to women members of the banking profession to look to "unlimited horizons" as they assume progressively important positions in their respective banks.

Socialized Banking the Goal

A third summons was a call for the "socialization of banking," yet with the necessity of preserving private banking as one guarantee against a dictatorship by government.

The place for the banker in the defense program is not behind his desk, declared William M. Hale, Vice-President in charge of defense contract service of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. It is out in the field of production, in the factories and mills where the battle of defense is being waged. Bankers can help businessmen eliminate "bottlenecks" in production, Mr. Hale said, by utilizing their skill in business matters in assisting businessmen to eliminate troublesome problems of management and organization.

This method is the best way the business skill of bankers can be useful in the defense program, Mr. Hale pointed out. He added that bankers should urge businessmen to bring their problems to them, whether loans were needed or not, in order that all the mental skill of the Nation might be co-operating in defense. The reward of such activity, Mr. Hale declared, "will come in the satisfaction of having contributed to something beyond usual expectancy in this hour of our country's need, and of having assisted in impressing on the public mind that banking is truly a profession, and not just a profit-seeking business with that as its only aim."

Small Loans Now Important

That the banks would be called upon to finance much of the defense program, Kendric B. Morrish, Assistant Vice-President of the Anglo-California National Bank of Oakland, Calif., declared, in pointing out that the Nation was at present utilizing but 50 per cent of its industrial capacity. To date only the big, excellently financed firms have been dealing in defense work, Mr. Morrish said. Future expansion must come in the smaller, independent plants and that means loans, he said.

The call to "unlimited horizons" for women bankers came from Mrs. Ida Templeton Rieger of the Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles. She urged that women give the best they have to their work, something of themselves to those around them without thought of reward, "believing in adventure, believing in people, believing in God; and taking a wholesome, active interest in the welfare of the world around us."

Mrs. Rieger expressed her conviction that the best way to prepare the Nation is to strengthen "the moral fiber of this country."

Never before have women had the opportunities of serving the banking profession as they have today, Miss May F. McCusker of the Irving Trust Company, New York, told the women's conference. She predicted that women may be needed to fill positions in banks "never before open to them," because the defense program is drawing so heavily on masculine personnel in all occupations.

Sproul Urges Self-Regulation

One of the most significant and stimulating addresses of the entire five-day session was the call of Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, to the bankers to accept "socialization of banking" while at the same time being alert to protect private banking against Governmental encroachment.

"When I speak of social responsibilities," Dr. Sproul declared, "I mean actually accepting the obligations of membership in a co-operative venture which we call Democracy as primary to the obligations of membership in any private group. . . . It should be a banker's business to form intelligent and public-spirited views on matters of general, local, national, and international, as well as financial and economic, character."

Dr. Sproul declared that bankers could arm themselves against their critics by "self-regulation."

Citing the fact that credit was used more widely in this century than ever before in the history of the world, the University of California executive warned that in socialization of banking, the peril of losing private banking altogether should be thwarted. "When a government assumes complete power over the actual issuance of credit, it will be able to say with arbitrary authority who shall enjoy credit and who shall not enjoy it," Dr. Sproul asserted.

If such a situation of governmental control ever arose, a government could completely dominate industrial and commercial enterprise "by the sheer power of giving or withholding the funds necessary for operation," Dr. Sproul warned.

Bankers Termed Progressive

The key to the success of a democracy, continued this speaker, "is not the imposition of duties in emergencies but the voluntary assumption of responsibility in norman times." Insisting that honesty is not enough, "since there are honest fools," Dr. Sproul called for "more intelligence, and alert intelligence" in helping the nation to meet its challenge.

The A.I.B. was highly praised by P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association, of which the A.I.B. is a section. Since the Institute is considered an adult-education organization for the purpose of keeping members of the banking profession up-to-date and trained in their vocation, Mr. Houston said "it is a contradiction of the notion that bankers are unprogressive. The fact that 40,000 bank people are voluntarily enrolled each year in courses designed to equip them for responsibilities to fall upon them in the future, is ample proof in itself of the progressive character of the people who man our banks."

J. LeRoy Dart, retiring President of the A.I.B., reported that the organization had 69,759 members and 460 educational units with enrollments during the past year of 44,901 in various banking courses.

A call to the A.I.B. to accept its role in helping the Nation play its part in the world today was made by the incoming President, George T. Newell, Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York. Members of the A.I.B. should accept the challenge of the times, Mr. Newell said, "with courage and in the spirit of serving which has been exemplified by our organization since its origin."

Other officers elected were: David E. Simms, assistant manager, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Salt Lake City branch, Vice-President; executive council members: D. Wesley Correll, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Victor H. Lloyd, Charleston, W. Va.; George E. Powell, Kansas City, Mo.; and David T. Scott, Boston. New Orleans was chosen for the 1942 convention.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market actually went up last week, and fairly briskly, as such moves go nowadays. It actually reached the highest levels since early April (since which time it has been moving practically sidewise) and the rise was on slightly increasing volume.

Explanations were numerous, none particularly impressive by itself. Rejection by the House Ways and Means of the Treasury's excess profits tax was one. Another was SEC Chairman Eicher's statement to the Edison Institute people that no time limit would be imposed on utility disintegration.

Another was the fact that peace bid rumors from over there have come and gone without perceptible effect. Another was one of the perennial rumors that the Administration might act on its own "unlimited emergency" to do something about strikes. Another was the general theory that there is a seasonal movement in stock market prices, and the summer is the season for them to rise until Labor Day. They do so, in fact, nearly every year, for no perceptible seasonal reason.

Soft Coal Shares Rise

The rise in the usually dormant bituminous coal share group, some of which made new 1941 highs, was due to the guess that a shortage of fuel oil may benefit the soft coal people substantially. In fact there is even talk of a shortage of soft coal within a year or so, due to switch-over from fuel oil, to possible railroad traffic jams, to the hiring away of miners into defense industries and to inability of coal operators to get machinery.

Nicked only slightly by the month-end holiday, business indices continued their upward way. The Bell system made a new record by adding 121,000 subscribers during May. Steel operations continued near capacity, and orders are now being taken clear into 1943. The tight position in steel plates foreshadows an early restriction in the sheets and strips available for the automobile industry, as these are made out of plates which are needed for shipbuilding, oil pipe lines, and railroad freight cars, and may soon be needed for the new steel expansion program, in which the industry seems about to prepare to use 4,000,000 tons of near-term steel in order to increase its capacity by 10,000,000 tons a year or more from now.

Estimates on the cost of this expansion vary from $500,000,000 to $1,250,000,000, largely dependent on whether horizontal construction is figured, right from the ground, of new facilities from blast-furnace clear through finishing mill, or whether additions here and there to bottlenecks in existing facilities are considered.

Armco just broke ground, for instance, in Texas, for a plant which will use only scrap steel, largely surplus in that area and no longer free to move to export; the plant therefore will need no blast furnaces, stoves, blowers, or gas ovens.

For June, it looks like a demand for 700,000 automobiles, a production of 565,000, and a substantial further dip into the 300,000-car present stocks, with no seasonal abatement in demand such as usually occurs at this time in anticipation of new models, and with production likely to begin to be pinched off soon for lack of such materials as sheet, strip steel, and the steel alloys.

This brings up the matter of impending consumer shortages. Nearly all consumer durable goods are now threatened, including automobiles, radios, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, stoves, etc. In addition there are shortages of electric power, not where the government originally predicted them, in the industrial northeast, but in the TVA and southeast area, and in the Pacific Northwest, in part due to drought, partly to the unexpectedly heavy demands for power for aluminum manufacture.

There will be a shortage of fuel on the Atlantic seaboard. Although the rubber situation has eased recently and the price has dropped three cents this month, it looks as though within a year it may be a little difficult to get automobile tires.

Hide Market in Jam

There is talk of a rationining of some textile supplies, due to heavy army orders. There is a remote possibility that shipping shortages may cause a shortage of cocoa and coffee as the ships are used to bring strategic materials.

With copper supplies already short, shortages are nearing in lead, and the general scarcity of non-ferrous metals as well as of electrical appliances may soon put a crimp in the present heavy rate of residential construction.

The recent rise in wheat and cotton has levelled off with the passage of the Fulmer bill for 85 per cent of parity crop-loans. The hide market is in a jam with the official fixing of light native cows at 15 cents; this is expected to distort the premiums and discounts will be a ticklish problem, since they vary seasonally. Also price control may help some members of the industry, like tanners who work for packers, and correspondingly hurt others.

The bond market showed no perceptible response to the sharp drop in excess reserves, now down at $5,410,000,000. One reason, apart from the dwindling in the rate of gold import, is the continued unprecedented demand for "money in circulation" which is up about $300,000,000 in the last month and up $1,676,000,000 over the same date of last year, for a number of obscure reasons. The Treasury's Series E bonds continue to move slowly, but the Treasury appears to be biding its time, as this is pretty early to put the heat on.

Some people in the Street actually think that the groundwork may have been laid for a fairly good intermediate run-up in stock prices during the summer, though they do not mean by that that the current long-term bear market is over.

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged during the past week at 99 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steelmakers will present full facts to Washington officials," continues the report, "on the proposition of stepping up steel ingot production by 10,000,000 tons of ingots yearly. They will point out the amount of steel needed to create more steel, from added ore facilities to finished steel works, estimating the additional railroad cars, ships for hauling raw material, man power for building and operating the expanded mills.

Up to Government

"Then it will be up to the Government to decide whether this complicated program, which will require two years to fulfill, will be worth the effort in this era of rapidly-moving events, offset, as it will be, by removing materials, labor and time from immediate defense undertakings. It is obvious that if the steel expansion program is attempted, materials and labor must come out of that now supplying civilians.

"In the current situation chief complaints involve the tremendous amount of time needed to fill out reports for the government, time which is needed for the ordinary routine of production, sales and shipments. It is often alleged that makers are being asked to do by Washington what they had already been doing to place steel where it will do most good. Yet the many reports are being filled out conscientiously and with good grace.

"For many companies May established new records, particularly as to production. In several cases shipments for the month were at an all-time high, at least for several departments, with last March the closest rival. Sales in May were usually less than in April because of greater reluctance to sell. The sales rate continues at 100 to 140 per cent of production.

"Helpful to the morale of the entire industry were the record breaking shipments of over 11,000,000 tons of lake iron ore in May. Were this rate kept up over the rest of the year—which is improbable because of days of unfavorable weather and lack of storage facilities—about 85,000,000 tons will have been transported for the entire season, or nearly 30 per cent above the previous record. The performance is important since the foundation of the industry is ore.

Few Shutdowns

"Despite the cry of steel shortage for over half a year the fact is that practically no shutdowns have occurred among consumers because of lack of steel. This gives confidence that supply can be made to do, without intolerable hardships, for an indefinite period ahead.

"Confidence in American ingenuity is being revived as the emergency is being met in manifold ways. Wooden ships are being built to relieve steel, for instance. Railroads may use larger proportions of wood, as in box cars, for the same reason. Where possible automobile makers are removing chromium plated parts where used for decoration to conserve that metal."

Case to Restrain North American Co. Has Been Postponed

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A Federal court injunction has been asked by the Securities Commission to forestall a proposed dissolution of an intermediate holding company by the North American Company, but all action was postponed until late this month.

District Judge John P. Nields set June 27 for argument on the restraining order and, with counsel for the SEC and North American in agreement, directed that a stockholders meeting scheduled for June 4 be delayed until June 30.

The North American Company had planned to dissolve the holding company involved, the North American Light & Power Company, in the face of a SEC contention that it has the right to forbid such action.

In asking the injunction, counsel for the SEC declared the dissolution move at this time would hamper its program aimed at breaking up major utility systems into geographically-located units which actually operate utilities.

Attorney Hugh M. Morris, representing North American, argued that the SEC is attempting to assume power not granted by Congress and that its action to date is an assumption of court prerogatives.

Public Offerings Show Shrinkage

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities declined sharply during the week ended June 5, totaling $30,623,400 compared with $162,924,000 the previous week, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported.

The drop was the result of a dearth of refunding operations. New capital financing by corporations held up fairly well, exceeding $15,000,000.

U. S. Charges of Nitrate Price Control Dismissed

NEW YORK (AP)—Charges of conspiracy to control and monopolize nitrate prices were dismissed in federal court when the Government announced its unwillingness to proceed further against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and 10 other corporate and 32 individual defendants.

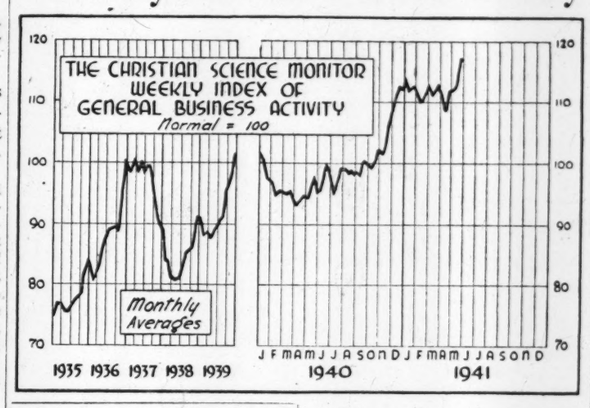
Samuel S. Isseks, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, ended the anti-trust action with the consent of Federal Judge John C. Knox as an aftermath of a civil decree of May 29 which provided, with the defendants' consent, for far-reaching changes in the marketing of fertilizing products.

Among those indicted with the du Pont concern last December—and discharged under the action—were the Allied Chemical and Dye Co., the Barrett Co., Semet-Solvay Co., Imperial Chemical Industries (N. Y.) Ltd., Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp. (Chile), Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., (Great Britain), Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., Chilean Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corp. (Chile), all with headquarters in New York, and the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Pullman Buys In Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Inc., announced that it has accepted for purchase 517,298 shares of capital stock offered by stockholders at $29 a share in response to a recent call for tenders. Offers were received for 874,451 shares, exceeding the number the company said it would buy. Purchases were pro-rated according to the amount of stock tendered by each stockholder, the company said.

Monitor Index of Business Steady in Final Week of May



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity leveled off during the last week of May following five successive weekly advances. At 117.2 (prel.) on May 31, the index compared with 111.9 a month earlier and 95.7 on June 1, last year.

The three series included in the measure reflected shutdowns for the Memorial Day holiday but there was diversity in the adjusted indexes.

Electric power production dropped off in line with expectations for holiday and seasonal influences. Miscellaneous freight carloadings showed a decline somewhat less than usual for the week, offsetting the slightly greater-than-seasonal dip in bank debits outside New York City.

In individual lines of industrial production and trade reflected indirectly in the index, activity continued at a high level. Steel operations and automobile output rebounded from the holiday week, the latter maintaining an exceptionally high schedule for this time of year when production is usually tapering off preparatory to the change-over to new models.

Operations in the cotton textile industry declined less than usual over the holiday. Residential building held a steady pace.

Retail sales were reported at levels 16 to 20 per cent above a year ago with demand for certain lines of consumer goods, notably automobiles and electrical appliances, setting new records.

Commodity prices were slightly higher, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index. The sharpest rise was recorded in fuel and lighting materials, reflecting the possible shortage of transportation facilities.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 31.* 1941	May 24. 1941	June 1. 1940
Combined index	117.2	117.2	95.7
Bk dbts outside NYC	120.9	121.0	93.8
Elec power prod	114.8	114.8	99.9
Misc carloadings	118.5	118.1	89.3

*Preliminary.

1941 Canadian Budget Shows War Cost Huge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Third Canadian War Budget of 1941, recently presented to Parliament by the Minister of Finance, has brought home forcibly to the people of Canada the colossal cost of the present war, according to the Royal Bank of Canada in its current Monthly Letter.

The bank's analysis shows that war expenditures were tentatively estimated between a minimum of $1,300,000,000 and a maximum of $1,450,000,000; non-war requirements were set at $468,000,000, bringing the total to be provided during the year to between $1,768,000,000 and $1,918,000,000, and to this must be added expenditures of another $800,000,000 or $900,000,000 which will be due Canada from Great Britain.

Costs Half of Income

The total over-all expenditures of all governments in Canada, including provincial and municipal governments, were estimated to be well in excess of half the estimated national income for the year.

In meeting these requirements, the analysis continues, the Minister of Finance has applied the basic principles of war-time finance already adopted in Canada in following "as far as may be practical a pay-as-you-go policy."

Estimates show that taxes already in force would produce revenue of approximately $1,150,000,000, leaving roughly $1,500,000,000 to be raised by additional taxation and borrowings during the present fiscal year.

"To provide these funds," the report states, "measures were adopted designed to raise by new and additional taxes the sum of $300,000,000 in a full fiscal year. During the fiscal year 1941-42 it is expected to obtain only $250,000,000 by these means, as some of the taxes will not be effective for the full year. Of the $300,000,000 total, $220,000,000 will be derived from direct personal and business taxes, $68,000,00 by indirect taxes on commodities and services which in general may not be deemed absolutely essential, and $12,000,000 from an indirect tax which will affect the family budgets of all.

Corporate Profits Curtailed

In discussing the corporation tax the bank reaches the conclusion that under existing legislation the amount of profit that may be earned by Canadian companies will be distinctly curtailed, in decided contrast to the situation during the first World War of 1914-1918.

The increases in the personal income tax schedule and the national defense tax are in effect a consumption tax collected directly through a levy on income rather than indirectly as a sales or turnover tax, which would bear most heavily on those persons who have not as yet enjoyed higher purchasing power.

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section June 14, 1941

WHAT AMERICAS MUST "DO"
By E. Merrick Dodd, Jr.
What is America seeking to defend—a plot of ground or a mode of civilization, a way of life, a faith in what we call democracy? A Harvard professor discusses the questions of what, why and how.

"A LITTLE EXCURSION"
By Lance-Corporal Noel Kennard
Extracts from letters from a British soldier who took part in the Lofoten Raid.

R-DAY FOR THE 21-YEAR-OLDS
By Harry Crocker
An appraisal of the Selective Service System and a glance into its future.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE AMERICAS
By Dr. William E. Masterson
An authority on international law, with a long career in teaching and practice, reports from Havana the first meeting of the Inter-American Bar Association.

HARVARD'S NEW TREASURE HOUSE OF LITERATURE
By William R. Frye
Description and pictures of some of the treasures which are to be housed in Harvard University's nearly completed new home for books and manuscripts of historical importance.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Americas Seek To Raise Tung Oil Production

WASHINGTON—The war has seriously curtailed the imports of tung oil, valuable drying and waterproofing agent in paints and varnishes, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

All United States tung oil imports come from China, principally from the southern part of the country, continues the report.

"Recent reports that Brazil is greatly expanding its plantings of tung trees, together with the steady development of new plantations in the United States, emphasize the present effort to multiply Western Hemisphere sources of the oil, for which no satisfactory substitute has yet been found.

Acreage Increases

"After Dr. David Fairchild of the U. S. Department of Agriculture first introduced the tung tree to California in 1905, tung culture remained at a small scale and experimental level for 25 years. This was chiefly because manufacturers could obtain all they needed from China. But in recent years the acreage of tung plantations in this country has been greatly extended. Today, about 175,000 acres in the southeastern United States have been planted in tung trees. Of this area, only about fifty or sixty thousand acres are yet in full production of the oil-bearing fruit.

"In 1910, the United States produced 5,000,000 pounds of tung oil, but imported nearly 100,000,000 pounds. This year, because of other demands on shipping and because of the Sino-Japanese war, imports are likely to be considerably less.

"Our Navy, as well as other nations' fleets, depends on tung oil as an ingredient in varnishes for spars and other woodwork, especially that exposed to weather and salt spray.

"From the Chinese success in waterproofing silk and paper with tung oil, Western nations learned that other fabrics could be made waterproof in much the same way. Tung oil is used in some linoleum compounds and in table oilcloth; it goes into waterproofing of raincoats, bath curtains, balloon outercovers, and even cartridge shells.

"It has a place in certain insulating compounds for dynamos, cables, and wire coatings. Manufacturers of building board; pump, steam pipe, and engine gaskets; and auto brake linings and enamels also have become purchasers of tung oil.

"Tung oil is extracted from the seeds of several varieties of tung tree, native to the Orient. The trees grow to about 25 feet in height. With their white to pink blossoms in the spring they resemble apple trees. The tung fruit is about the size of a small apple. Its five seeds are no larger than robins' eggs.

Seeks More Growers

"United States agricultural experts are trying to persuade southern farmers to grow tung trees in small groves as a lucrative addition to their usual farm crops. Tung trees may bear fruit after the third year, but real production comes only after five to seven years. A good average yield is a ton of whole air-dried fruit per acre.

"Early spring frosts are the special threat to the trees in southeastern United States, where a belt some miles back from the Gulf Coast of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana seems to offer the best conditions for their growth."

Roads to Issue Trust Certificates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized three railroads to issue $8,225,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

The authorizations:

Louisville & Nashville $4,970,000 of 1⅜ per cent certificates series J, to be sold at 100.0777 per cent of par and accrued dividends.

Pere Marquette Railway to issue $2,775,000 of 2⅛ per cent certificates, to be sold at 100.233 per cent of par and accrued dividends.

Montour Railroad, to issue $500,000 of 1.04 per cent equipment trust notes, to be sold at par and accrued interest.

Steel Rate This Week Has Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel will be manufactured this week at 98.6 per cent of the Nation's mill capacity, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated.

The new rate is .6 of 1 per cent lower than a week ago.

A month ago, as last week, the rate of operation was 99.2 per cent of capacity. A year ago it was 84.6

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14⅛	15⅜
Bank of New York (14)	332	339
Bankers Tr (2)	49½	51½
Brooklyn Tr (4)	67¾	72¾
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	91½	94½
Chase National (1.40)	29	30½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	41¼	43¼
Commercial (8)	172	178
Continental Bk & Tr (.8)	12¾	14¼
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	41½	42½
Empire Tr (3)	43⅜	46⅜
First National (100)	1430	1470
Guaranty Tr (12)	267	272
†Irving Tr (.60)	10¼	11¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	24⅛	26
New York Trust (5)	91	94
Public (1½)	28¼	29¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	1¾	2¾

*Ex-dividend.
(a) Also extra or extras.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	...	...
Continental Illinois (4)	79	82

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	111.24	111.24	111.24
5 2¾s 47-45	108.16	108.16	108.16
11 2½s 45	108.4	108.4	108.4
1 2¾s 54-51	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 2¾s 59-56	110.6	110.6	110.6
10 2¾s 65-60	110.23	110.23	110.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54¾	52	53
2 Alleghany 5s 50 st	48½	48½	48½
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	104	103¾	103¾
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	54¾	54½	54½
9 Am IGChem 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	101⅞	101¾	101¾
5 Am T&T 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¾	108⅛	108¾
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	55	55	55
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
13 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
1 ACLine 1st 4s 52	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 ACLine clt 4s 52	69¾	69¾	69¾
7 ACLine 4½s 64	64¾	64¾	64¾
6 ACLine 5s 45	88	88	88
2 Atl Gu WI 5s 59	95	95	95
1 Austin&NW 5s 41	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	66⅜	66½	66⅝
5 B&O 95 st A	34¼	34	34
2 B&O 95 st C	39½	39½	39½
1 B&O 2000 st D	34	34	34
10 B&O 96 st F	34	34	34
125 B&O cv 60 st	27¼	27	27⅛
13 B&O 4s 48	64	63¾	64
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 B&OTC 4s 59	51½	51½	51½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	46½	46½	46½
1 BellTPa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104½	104½	104½
19 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100?	100½
2 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	101	101	101
86 Bost&Me 4½s 70	28¾	27¾	287
5 Bost&Me 4s 60	68	68	68
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
1 Cat Nat Ry 7s '70	100½	100½	100½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101	101	101
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Can Pac 5s '54	77¾	77¼	77¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	73½	73¼	73½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	58	58	58
2 Celanese 3s '55	99¾	99¼	99¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96	96	96
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
29 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73½	73	73
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	79	79	79
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	84½	84¼	84¼
1 C&O 4½s 93	130	130	130
10 Chi & Alton 5s '49	15¼	15	15
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
15 CB&QGen 4s 58	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
2 Chi &E Ill inc 97	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 ChiGtW Inc 2038	32¾	32½	32½
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Chi I&L 6s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	27	27	27
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	9	9	9
18 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
12 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16	16	16
16 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW 4½s 87	24	24	24
27 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	15⅝	15⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16	15⅝	16
13 Chi&NW 4s 87	23½	23½	23½
3 CRI&P 4½s 52A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
25 CRI&P 4s 88	19¼	19	19
42 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11	10⅞	11
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50½	50½	50½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Ch&Wind 4s 52	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Childs Co 5s 43	31¼	31	31¼
5 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Cin Term 3¾s 69	112¼	112¼	112¼
13 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57¼	56⅞	56⅞
1 CCC&StL WM 4s 91	56	56	56
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	88½	88½	88½
2 Col&So 4½s 80	22¼	2-3/4	22
1 Columbia G 5s 52Ap	103⅜	1403⅜	103⅜
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Coml Mack Inc 69 ww	45¼	45	45¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	109½	109½	109½
2 Con Edis 2½s 56	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	83½	83½
7 Consum Pow 3½s 70	107¼	110¾	110¾
15 Copgin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105⅜	105½	105½
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	16½	16½	16½
6 Cuba R R 5s 52	23	23	23
7 Dayton P & L 3s 70	106	105⅞	105⅞
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	107½	107½	107½
1 Del P & L 4¼s 69	13	12¾	13
5 D & R G 4s 36	2	2	2
3 D & R G West 5s 55	13	12⅞	13
19 D & R G West 5s 78	105½	105⅜	105½
7 Det Ed 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	107½	107¼	107¼
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	150	150	150
2 Ed Ill N Y 5s 95	101½	101½	101½
16 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	24⅞	24¾	24¾
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	24⅞	24¾	24¾
12 Erie rfg 5s 75	55	55	55
71 Erie gen lien 4s 96	49½	49½	49½
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	96	96	96
10 Erie & Jer 6s 55	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Fed Lt & T 6s 54 B	66	66	66
4 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	89	88⅞	89
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	106	106	106
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	104	104
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	91	91	01
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90¾	90¾	90¾
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	97½	97½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	39½	39	39⅝
49 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45	44¾	45
23 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s '81	102½	102⅜	102⅜
4 Ill Cen 4s '52	46	46	46
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	44¾	45
54 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46⅜	46	46¼
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49⅞	49½	49¾
4 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100½	100	100½
23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	13	13
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	39½	39	39
15 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	83	83	83
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
11 Int T&T 5s '55	46⅛	45⅞	46
2 James P&Clea 4s '59	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s'61	98	97¾	97¾
15 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	81½	80¾	81½
7 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	108½	108⅛	108⅛
7 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	108½	108⅛	108⅛
5 Kreske Found 3¾s '50	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	61	61	61
4 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
14 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65½	65	65⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	65	65	65
1 L E & P 3¾s 87	87⅝	87½	87⅝
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	97½	97½	97½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	54	54	54
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	48	4E¾	47¾
3 Leh Val N 4½s 50	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
22 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	34¾	33¾	34¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27½	27	27½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125¾	125¾	125¾
11 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¼	95⅞	96
2 Lon Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87	87	87
16 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4 Lou & N 4½s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
4 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104	104	104
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
2 MichCen4½s'79	68½	68¼	68½
5 MichConGas 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
12 MilSpara&NW 4s '47	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 MSP&SSMarie4s'38	11¾	11¾	11¾
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11	11	11
23 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10½	10⅜	10½
27 M-K-Tex 5s '62a	29⅜	29	29⅜
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36	36	36
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	25	24¾	25
1 MoPac cv 5½s'49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
32 Mo Pac 5s '65A	23	23	23
70 Mo Pac 5s '77F	23¼	22⅞	23
11 Mo Pac 5s '77F ct	22?	22	22¾
25 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23½	23	23⅜
46 Mo Pac 5s '80H	23½	23¼	23½
5 Mo Pac 5sH 80 ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
57 Mo Pac 5s '81I	23⅛	23	23
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
1 MonWPaPSv 4½s'60	111½	111½	111½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106⅜	106	106
7 Mor&Essex 5s '55	40½	40	40
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	39½	39½	39½
5 MountSt&T3¼s'68	108¾	108½	108½
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	124½	124½	124½
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	106½	106⅛	106⅛
5 N Orl&NE 4½s '52	72	72	72
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	41½	41½	41½
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63⅞	63½	63⅞
38 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¼	57⅞	58¼
6 NYC cn 4s '98	61½	61	61¼
11 NYC 3¾s '46	93¾	93½	93½
10 NYC cv 3½s '52	60¾	60⅜	60⅜
1 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	61¾	61⅜	61¾
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	92¼	92¼	92¼
9 NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
12 NY Connect 3½s '65	100⅞	100¾	100¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108⅛	108½
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	55	55	55
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	25⅝	25½	25½
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	24¼	24	24
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 NY S&W gen 5s '40	14	14	14
1 NY Tel 3½s 97	109½	109½	109½
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	94	94	94
2 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	21½	21½	21½
3 Norf & W 4s '96	126⅝	126⅜	126⅝
1 Norf & W 4s '96 reg	124	124	124
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104	104	104
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104	104	104
4 Nor Cen 4½s '74	114	114	114
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58	58	58
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53	53
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	75¾	75½	75¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	42¼	42	42¼
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¾	110	110
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114	114	114
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	79	79	79
7 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112½	112¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	43	43	43
4 Penn Co 4s '52 E	107½	107	107
4 Penn P & L 4½s 68	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
4 Penn RR gen 5s '68	112¾	112½	112¾
30 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	106	105⅝	105⅝
5 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93½	93½
21 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	102⅝	102	102¼
56 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Penn RR 3¾s '70	96	96	96
4 Penn RR 3½s '52	90	90	90
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	77	76½	76½
14 Pere Marq 4½s 80	66¾	66⅝	66⅜
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	65	65	65
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Phila Co 5s 67	105 23-32	105 23-32	105 23-32
95 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6⅝	6½	6½
92 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25¼	24½	24⅞
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Pitc Steel 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
3 Portl Gen El 5s 50	106½	106½	106½
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¼	82⅛	82⅛
3 Pub Svc E & G 3¼s 68	110½	110½	110½
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	83	82⅝	82⅝
3 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	104½	104½	104½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 xw	104½	104½	104½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104	104	104
1 Roch G & E 4½s D 77	131	131	131
2 StLIM&S4thR&G 33	70	70	70
4 StLPub Svc 5s 59	75	75	75
28 St L S F 4½s 78	13½	13	13⅛
19 StLSF4½s 78ct st	13	13	13
33 St L S F 4s 50 A	12⅛	12	12
5 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	11½	11¼	11¼
1 St L SW 5s 52	27	27	27
6 St L SW rfg 5s 90	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8½	8½	8½
1 St Pauu UnDep 5s '72	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	93½	93½	93½
8 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	78	78	78
1 Skelly Oil 3s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Socony1Vac 3s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	52¼	52¼
61 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52¼	52	52
73 Sou Pac 4s '69	52¾	52	52¼
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	66	65½	66
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
7 So Pac 3¾s '46	66	65½	65½
16 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54¾	54¼	54¾
2 So Pac SPter 4s '50	42⅜	42¼	42½
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	92½	92	92
40 South Ry gen 4s '56	61	60½	60¾
5 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104½	104½	104½
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105	105	105
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	110½	110½	110½
9 Tex Corp 3s '65	105¾	105½	105⅝
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	71¼	71⅛	71⅜
10 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	70¾	70⅝	70¾
89 Third Ave al 5s '60	16¾	16¼	16⅜
28 Third Ave 4s '60	53½	53	53
2 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	105	105	105
30 Un Pac 3½s 71	98	98	98
16 Un Pac 3½s 70	98	97¾	98
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 U S Steel 2.15s 50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	103⅛	103	103
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	103⅜	103	103⅜
4 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	62	62	62
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	92	92	92
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105½	105⅛	105½
6 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24⅝	24½	24⅝
15 Western Un 5s 51	80¾	80¼	80¼
1 Western Un 5s 60	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Western Un 4½s 50	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1 Wheel Stl3½s 66	83¼	83⅛	83¼
21 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101⅛	101	101

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60¼	59½	60
16 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60¼	60	60¼
17 Argentine 4½s 48	80½	79⅞	80½
5 Argentine 4½s 71	68	68	68
1 Australia 5s 55	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Australia 4½s 56	53¼	52⅞	53¼
1 Belgium 6s 55	70	70	70
5 Brazil 8s 41	20⅝	20½	20½
5 Brazil 6½s 2657	17½	17⅜	17½
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17½	17⅜	17½
1 Buen Ai 5s 78	36	36	36
21 Buen A 4¾s 77	47¾	47½	47¾
4 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	47½	47½	47½
2 Canada 5s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Canada 3¼s 61	88½	88½	88½
10 Chile 6s 60 asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s Jan asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept	12	12	12
2 Chile 6s 63	12	12	12
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	37	36⅝	36¾
1 Copen 5s 52 wd	31½	31½	31½
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	24¼	24¼	24¼
6 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	80	79	80
13 Cuba 5½s 45	88	86⅞	88
11 Cuba 4½s 77	62½	62	62½
1 GerCAgrBk6s60Jul	16½	16½	16½
1 GerCAgrBk6s60Oct	16½	16½	16½
26 GerGov 5½s 65	7½	7¼	7¼
6 GerGovt5½s 65 unst	5¼	5¼	5¼
13 GerGovt7s 49	10	9⅞	9⅞
5 Japan 5½s 65	57	57	57
2 Norway ..s 43 wd	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Norway 4½s 65 wd	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	42⅝	42¼	42½
3 Orient Dev 5½s 58	41¾	41¾	41⅝
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5 Sao Paul Cty 6½s'57	11½	11½	11½
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	5	5	5
2 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	44½	44½	44½
2 Tokyo City 5s '52	20	20	20
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	46	46	46
1 Urug aj 3¾s 4¼s'79	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 Yokohama 6s '61	51	50	51

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,143,000; previous day, 2,147,600; week ago, 4,006,300; year ago, 5,709,500; two years ago, 4,830,500; Jan. 1 to date, 979,105,475; year ago, 772,138,500; two years ago, 761,-019,825.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.26	2.47
Amerex Hold	12.875	14.375
Am Business Shrs	2.59	2.84
Axe-Houghton Fd	9.83	10.57
Boston Fund	12.98	13.96
British Type Inv	.07	.17
Bullock Fund	19.77	21.37
Can Inv Fund	11.44	12.54
Century Shrs Tr	2.45	3.10
Christiana Sec	23.75	25.54
Chain St Inv	2360.00	2360.00
Commodity Fund	15.40	16.65
Consol Inv Tr	9.26	10.13
Dividend Shrs	22.00	24.50
Eaton & Howard Bal'c'd Fd	1.01	1.12
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	17.02	18.09
Equity Corp $3 pf	10.15	10.78
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.50	16.25

Battle of Intrigue In the Middle East

Continued from Page 1

and unscrupulous politicians and high military men, for the most part products of the old Ottoman empire who had fought the British mandatory power from the very outset.

In its efforts to assist Iraq in becoming a well-governed national state, Britain encroached on their prerogatives of corruption, graft, and intrigue. It was these elements that provided grist for the Axis mill. The fact that they had no popular following made little differenec in a country where nine-tenths of the population are ragged illiterates. And British inactivity and easy going tolerance gave them the semblance of strength.

British Lenient on Rights

Neither before nor after the outbreak of war in September, 1939, did the British make any real effort to assert their rights under the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance or to combat Axis penetration.

On the surface all seemed well. On Dec. 9, 1939, when war was still less than a week old, the Regent, Emir Abdullah Illah, a stanch friend of England, publicly declared that his country would stand by its treaty of alliance with Great Britain. Diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off and the German minister was given 24 hours in which to leave the country.

But the German undercover agents remained, and during the fall and winter months more than one Iraqi cabinet member made mysterious trips to Ankara where they conferred with Herr von Papen. Despite strong groups who favored the Allies by the end of March, 1940, Axis intrigue within the Government had undermined the position of the pro-British Premier, Gen Nuri Said, who was forced out of office. The Regent then called on Rashid Ali, who though he was known as an extreme nationalist had not yet disclosed his actual colors.

Kept Ties With Italy

The first indication of Rashid Ali's pro-Axis sympathies was his refusal, in defiance of Iraq's alliance with Britain, to break off relations with Italy when that country entered the war, but he managed to head off criticism with general declarations about his desire to co-operate with Britain.

In late autumn, 1940, Dr. Fritz Grabba, the former German Minister to Iraq and as such Rashid Ali's original contact man, secretly visited Baghdad under the very noses of the British. He gave Rashid Ali a general outline of German plans in the Near East and informed him that a program was being drafted for the establishment under German auspices of an Arab Federation to include Syria, Palestine, and Iraq. As the oldest independent state, Iraq would play the leading role.

The bait of complete independence, so often promised, so often deferred, is one which few Arab politicians will fail to rise to, Dr. Grabba argued that the time was fast approaching for an open rift with Britain and an Axis orientation.

Rashid Ali informed the pro-Axis members of his Cabinet and his Army friends of what Dr. Grabba had told him. It was decided to send a secret delegation headed by Neji Sevket, Minister of Defense, to Ankara, timing their arrival to coincide with that of Herr von Papen, who would be returning from Berlin with new instructions and with the draft of the Arab Federation plan.

Game of Pretended Friendship

Meanwhile Rashid Ali continued to play his double game of pretended friendship for Britain. On Jan. 8, 1940, when he was awaiting the return of his emissaries to Herr von Papen, he presided at the opening of the new British-built trans-Iraq highway. He declared in his speech that his policy would be to strengthen relations with Britain on the basis of common interests and reaffirmed that the Anglo-Iraqi alliance was analogous to that between Britain and Egypt.

Two weeks later Neji Sevket returned from Ankara with the Arab Federation plan together with an invitation to the Iraqi to join the Axis, all contained in the so-called "von Papen memorandum."

That same night the Iraqi Cabinet was called to a secret emergency meeting at Rashid Ali's house.

Rashid Ali and Neji Sevket presented the von Papen memorandum and urged its forthright acceptance, including abrogation of the treaty of alliance with Britain and adherence to the Rome-Berlin Axis. For those members of the Cabinet who were not pro-Axis this was a bombshell, but they refused to be stunned into acquiescence.

Accusation of Betrayal

They accused Rashid Ali of betrayal and of exceeding his constitutional powers. Such matters, they argued, could no be decided by the Cabinet alone but must be referred to Parliament, which would, in their opinion, certainly repudiate it.

After heated words Gen. Taha el Hashimi, and General Said, the former Prime Minister who held the portfolio of economics in Rashid Ali's Cabinet, resigned and left the meeting. In their absence the Cabinet accepted the von Papen memorandum and Rashid Ali's additional proposals on foreign policy.

The same night the Cabinet decisions were rushed over to the palace for the Regent's signature. With a show of force, simultaneously orders were sent to call out the army. Meanwhile, the three dissenting Cabinet members went straight to the British Embassy, told the whole story of the meeting to the Ambassador, Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, and invoked his protection. That same night they were smuggled out of town to a refuge in the mountains.

Took King to Safety

Sir Kinahan promptly phoned the palace and told the Regent, who therefore already forewarned when the Cabinet decrees arrived for his signature, refused to see the deputation and escaped through a back entrance of the palace, taking the child King with him. They drove through the night at top speed to Diredana, some 60 miles from Baghdad where the garrison was composed of troops personally loyal to the Regent, there to await developments.

The morning after this harrowing night Baghdad was in turmoil. There were demonstrations and counter demonstrations marked by numerous clashes and street brawls. Anarchy continued for three days during which the British were barricaded in their Embassy. At length it became evident that popular opinion was against Rashid Ali and his high-handed methods.

Parliament was convened and when after a scathing denunciation by General Hashini, Rashid Ali rose to defend himself he was booed down and a vote of censure was passed. Rashid Ali was forced to resign and the whole pro-Axis move collapsed. Next day the Regent called on General Hashini to form the twentieth government in 19 years and order was restored.

But Rashid Ali, though momentarily thwarted and discredited, was still free to plot, nor were his confederates in the Army General Staff removed from their posts, and it was with their co-operation that Rashid Ali and his political adherents engineered the coup d'etat that ousted General Hashini two months later and re-installed Rashid Ali.

In staging this come-back Rashid Ali also had the active aid of Haj Amin el Husseini, the rabidly anti-British Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, and the advice and guidance of Dr. Grabba freshly arrived in Baghdad on one of his periodic trips with new directives.

Timing Went Wrong

Again Rashid Ali resorted to the dodge of professing to support the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty only to turn openly on Britain when it suited his plans. The action was cleverly conceived, with a bit of luck Germany might have acquired Iraq as easily as it took over Syria.

Something had gone wrong with the timing, however.

Either Rashid Ali had been forced into the open too soon by the British decision to send in troops, or the Germans were behind schedule in Crete.

The British attitude and policy throughout these events seems almost unaccountable. Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, former head of the Arab Bureau and for 14 years adviser to the Iraqi Ministry of Justice in the days of the mandate, is accounted one of the ablest Englishmen in the East. He must surely have known what was happening.

And yet at no time did the British interfere until events had reached a dangerous state. There are times when nothing impresses the Arab so much as a show of force. By taking a firm line the British, with air bases inside the country and troops a short bus-ride away in Palestine, could have nipped the Rashid Ali performance in the bud. It will be the task of the historian, with all the facts before him, to explore the reason why action was not taken until matters reached the brink of crisis.

'I'm Helping—Are You?'

Wide World

Congressman in Novel Protest Parade

Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama shown picketing the American Peace Mobilization marchers in front of the White House. The southern Congressman carried a bucket of potatoes, which he peeled as he walked, saying, in effect, to the pickets, "At least I'm doing something to help the Nation in its hour of crisis—What are you doing?" The Peace Mobilization marchers have been tramping up and down in front of the Executive Mansion for weeks now.

Text of Order of Roosevelt Taking Over Aircraft Plant

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Executive Order directing the Army to take over and operate the North American Aviation Company plant at Inglewood, Calif., follows:

Whereas on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1941, a Presidential proclamation was issued, declaring an unlimited national emergency and calling upon all loyal citizens in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that a system of government which makes private enterprise possible may survive; and calling upon all our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of Labor or of Capital, and calling upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use, all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of the Nation; and

Whereas North American Aviation, Inc., at its Inglewood plant in the City of Los Angeles, State of California, has contracts with the United States for the manufacture of military aircraft and other material and articles vital to the defense of the United States; and the United States owns aircraft in the course of production, raw material, machinery, and other property situated in the said company's plant, and

Whereas a controversy arose at said plant over terms and conditions of employment between the company and the workers which they have been unable to adjust by collective bargaining; and whereas the controversy was duly certified to the National Defense Mediation Board, established by the Executive Order of March 19, 1941; and whereas before the negotiations had been concluded before the said board, and in violation of an agreement between the bargaining representatives of the company and the workers authorized to appear before the board and conduct the negotiations, production at said plant of said aircraft and othed articles and materials vital to the defense of the United States was interrupted by a strike which still continues, and

Whereas the objectives of said proclamation of May 27, 1941, are jeopardized and the ability of the United States to obtain aircraft essential to its armed forces and to the national defense is seriously impaired by said cessation of production, and

Whereas for the time being and under the circumstances hereinabove set forth it is essential in order that such operations be assured and safeguarded that the plant be operated by the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, hereby authorize and direct that the Secretary of War immediately take possession of and operate the said plant of North American Aviation, Inc., through such person or persons as he may designate, to produce the aircraft and other articles and material called for by its contracts with the United States or otherwise, and to do all things necessary or incidental thereto. Such necessary or appropriate adjustments shall be made with respect to existing and future contracts and with respect to compensation to the company, as further orders hereafter issued by the Secretary of War shall provide. The Secretary of War shall employ or authorize the employment of such employees, including a competent civilian adviser on industrial relations, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this order. And I hereby direct the Secretary of War to take such measures as may be necessary to protect workers returning to the plant.

Possession and operation hereunder shall be terminated by the President as soon as he determines that the plant will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the needs of the national defense.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House,
June 9, 1941, 10:40 a. m. E. S. T.

British and Free French Near Damascus

Continued from Page 1

position on the Persian Gulf from being threatened.

5. It will reduce the opportunity for the Germans to bypass Cyprus and skirt along the Turkish coast to make surprise landings in Syria.

6. The question will be put to the test as to whether Vichy-governed Frenchmen are prepared to become out-and-out enemies of Britain and what effective military, naval and air strength they can bring to bear against their former ally.

More important than any of these considerations, however, is the collective significance of them all as factors in helping the British and their allies to gain what still is their primary objective—time. The Nazis' whirlwind successes in the Balkans and Crete have offered a sudden new challenge to British plans in this regard and the move into Syria is held to be a counter-stroke which, successfully carried out, must slow up the Nazis' next moves.

Long Air Distance

body here cares to define what the Germans cannot do on account of presumed time or space limitations, but it is a fact that the Island of Rhodes, which is theirs for use as an advance base for an air-borne attack on Cyprus, is nearly 300 miles away from that objective and Stuka dive-bombers have not range enough to make a two-way journey there and still do their designated job.

Syrian operations so far emerge, therefore, as opening moves in "The Battle for the Bases."

Germans were on the scene first through the agency of "tourists," technicians, and planes that were described as having to make forced landings.

Air superiority is the most vital factor of these East Mediterranean operations and the most welcome news contained in the first communiqué announcing the Allied advance into Syria was the fact that troops were reported to have strong escort overhead and that this escort had encountered no opposition.

British occupation of Syrian air fields is seen as promising that the British, for the first time outside of the British Isles, will have air strength in depth.

A classic example of what happens without it was provided in Greece and Crete and an outstanding illustration of its value is seen right here in Britain. For on this island the multiplicity of fighter stations means fighters can swarm aloft to give that needed protection to troops which Australian officials recently declared must be provided to safeguard their men in further campaigning. This will be achieved in the Near East because the British have satisfactory numbers of bases in Palestine and thereabouts.

American - built Tomahawk fighters are in service in the Mediterranean theater of war. They already have taken toll of the Luftwaffe and, provided Britain's air strength can be reinforced continuously at adequate speed, it is felt that the Empire can stand successfully upon the defensive until the weight of accomplished production permits a change to an offensive role.

The Germans cleverly have compelled the British to disperse their inadequate resources of men and material into fields where the odds are weighted heavily on the Nazi side, but now that the British have been thrown back on Egypt the Nazi task becomes harder.

Although the Allies have taken the initiative in Syria, their move is essentially a defensive one dependent for its success on various factors the most important of which is speed in forestalling establishment of Nazi fighter stations there. With those in operation, the Germans could provide an escort for the bombers they could send from Crete to co-operate with Vichy Frenchmen in resisting the advance of the Free French and British. It has been pointed out that there is plenty of space for the development of airdromes in Syria and, if they happened to be German ones, the successful defense of Suez and Egypt would become a more difficult problem than it is now.

There is a two-way menace to be dealt with, and with the right flank secured imperial forces may find themselves in a position to develop a counter attack against the Nazis advancing from Libya. This would seem to be the anticipation implied in the remark of Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies in Melbourne June 8 that: To keep the enemy from his principal objective we must hit him at the Libyan border, from Solum to Tobruk, and also in Syria."

Army Takes Over Strike-Bound Plane Plant

Continued from Page 1

ident's decision came to newspaper correspondents from Mr. Early, who telephoned from the upstairs study of the White House a few seconds after the President signed the order.

"The Army has been ordered to take over the North American Aviation Company plant," was the terse message which Mr. Early transmitted. He then immediately summoned a press conference to amplify details and met with reporters as soon as he could come from the White House to his office.

The immediate Congressional response to the President's bold anti-strike action was largely favorable and brought commendation from isolationist quarters as well as from supporters of the Administration's general policies.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, chief critic of the President's war policy, declared:

"I am back of the President in all efforts to expedite production and so are the American people. I am in whole-hearted agreement with his action."

Representative Carl Vinson, (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee who has been advocating a compulsory 30-day cooling off period before any strike will be allowed declared that he was "thoroughly in accord with the President."

Reds Being Ousted

One of the most significant and promising by-products of the situation which has developed out of the Inglewood strike is that it is precipitating a decisive showdown between the national leaders of the C. I. O., under Philip Murray, and the radical and Communist-dominated local unions of the C. I. O.

Faced with the inability to make good on their pledges not to allow strikes while disputes are before the Mediation Board, both the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor are taking certain steps to purge their ranks from Communists and fellow-travelers.

In suspending all officers of the striking local union at the Inglewood plant—mostly young, unskilled workers who have just joined the union—the C. I. O. is apparently admitting for the first time publicly that Communists are behind a number of these strikes and is giving effect to the warning delivered by Richard T. Frankensteen, head of the United Automobile Workers' Aircraft Division, who declared that "Communists must keep their hands off the policies and the affairs of the Aircraft Division of the C. I. O. on the West Coast."

The first sign of a real showdown contest between the radical-Communist local C. I. O. leadership and the anti-Communist leadership of President Murray was given by Mr. Murray himself in the strong backing which he has given to the Mediation Board in the aviation and lumber strikes and in the action of R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers Union, in removing Wyndham Mortimer, the union's representative in the aircraft field on the West Coast.

Political Aims Seen

The conclusion of the mediation and conciliation officials in Washington is that the local leaders of the several "outlaw" strikes on the Coast are apparently much more concerned with achieving some political purpose than they are with improving the wage and working conditions of the workers. In confirmation of this view, they point to the statement by O. M. Orton, President of the International Woodworkers of America, who, according to the Associated Press, told the North American strikers that "decisive, militant and aggressive action on your part in this regard will be an inspiration to all workers who are fighting against the employers for a real national defense. . . . We are united with you in maintaining the American democratic way of life."

Mr. Murray, in his appeal to the C. I. O. strikers who were going against the pledges of the national officers—an appeal which could not be read to the workers because of heckling—said:

"As President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I strongly urge our membership involved in the North American aircraft strike to accept your suggestion providing for resumption of operations, with the distinct understanding that in so doing our union and its members will not surrender any of their statutory rights under the National Labor Relations Act, or in any other way yield any of the privileges accorded free Americans under the Constitution of the United States and Congressional enactments.

"In making this special plea to our membership to return to work, I am doing so because I do believe our U. A. W.-C. I. O. should comply with their commitments made through its bona fide representatives in the City of Washington with the National Defense Mediation Board and the North American Aviation Co., to continue at work through negotiations, with the added provision that all matters agreed upon would be retroactive to May 1.

"It is my considered judgment that pursuance of this policy bespeaks constructive progress for the organization, while continuing of the strike under existing circumstances might, on the other hand, thwart the progress of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. in the aviation industry. It is the purpose of the national C. I. O. to lend every possible assistance to the workers employed by the North American Company in the attainment of their wholesome objectives. It is fully recognized that the employees have just grievances for which they should secure full redress."

Auto and Plane Disputes Cloud Industrial Outlook

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt, called in Harvey W. Brown, head of the American Federation of Labor machinists' union, today to discuss the strike of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. machinists at 11 shipyards in the San Francisco Bay area. The strikers want $1.15 an hour and double pay for overtime. The yards have offered $1.12 and pay and a half. The yards have $500,000,000 of defense shipping orders.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Aircraft, independent union at the Curtiss-Wright Buffalo airplane division, dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt today, asserting "we deplore the unpatriotic and subversive strike at North American Aviation Company."

New York—A threatened strike at the Curtiss-Wright propeller plant in Caldwell, N. J., sole source of propellers used by several kinds of British and American fighting planes, was averted yesterday at a conference of Government, union and company officials.

Agreement to withhold strike action pending outcome of a labor board hearing here on a collective bargaining controversy at the Caldwell plant also avoided a "sympathy" walkout at the Company's propeller plant at nearby Clifton, N. J., where 900 workers are employed. The Caldwell plant employs 800.

Detroit—A mass meeting of C. I. O. United Automobile Workers yesterday ratified what union leaders described as an agreement between the U. A. W. and the Briggs Manufacturing Co. providing a general wage increase of eight cents an hour and a $45 vacation bonus.

Detroit—Final automotive assembly lines at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant and a dozen branch assembly plants throughout the country were ready to resume production, company spokesmen said, after shutdowns caused by a shortage of motors.

The shortage — which Ray Rausch, Rouge Plant Superintendent, attributed to a "slow down"—made idle an estimated 12,000 employees, half of them in the Rouge plant.

Pittsburgh—United States Conciliator John A. Moffitt yesterday said disputants in a week-old strike involving 2,200 truckers and 179 hauling concerns had been summoned to Washington by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins following the sudden collapse of negotiations.

The strike has hampered motor freight movement in 13 Eastern industrial States.

Representatives of the A. F. of L. teamsters' union and the hauling concerns said they were hopelessly deadlocked on a wage issue.

Olympia, Wash.—Delegates representing 12,000 C. I. O. lumber union members were called to hear a report from their international president, O. M. Orton. Mr. Orton already has denounced as "labor busting" a recommendation by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board that the men go back to work while continuing negotiations. He rejected the proposal twice on behalf of the union.

New York—Striking members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, of the A. F. of L., urged President Roosevelt yesterday to order Government seizure of the Leviton Manufacturing plant, Brooklyn, saying that such action would be "in the interest of national defense and the public good."

Prince Bernhard Rejoins Family

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP)—In a whirlwind week-end trip, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Consort of Crown Princess Juliana, came to Ottawa by air from England and left almost immediately with his wife for a holiday in the United States.

Surprising his wife and two daughters, whom he had not seen since last spring, Prince Bernhard arrived in Ottawa at 9 a. m. yesterday and planned to be with his family for two weeks.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

FOR lady summering New York City, N. Y., attractive room July 10-Sept. 15, near Columbia, church; all transportation; clean, cool, quiet, privacy; one in family; Christian Scientist preferred. BINGHAM, 609 West 114th Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SUB RENT, Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass., four-room apartment until October first. Tel. Beacon 2906. Mrs. Donald P. Leavitt.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Cool, attractive 4-room apartment overlooking the Charles River; parking space. Box J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Myles Standish Hotel, consisting of living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchenette and bath; light and airy; very reasonable rent for summer. See MR. HAUK, 1 Norway Street. Tel. Com. 4330, Ext. 515.

Local Classified

(Continued)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Modern 4-room furnished cottage, large porch, screens, awnings, garage; private river pool; cool, quiet; good commuting. Phone Watkins 9-3631, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest and study; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $17 up; also cottages for rent by brook, $12 to $30 weekly; special season rates; folder. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL new ivory hand-crocheted bedspread for double bed; reasonable. Sud. 195, Hammond, Boston Post Road, S. Sudbury, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Over 400' shore front; for sale, consider renting, 2 cozy cottages, nicely furnished, improvements; exceptional view; acres of pines; bathing, salmon fishing, going west, sacrifice; photo on request. GERARD, 47 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y., or Naples, Me.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER — Light housework, own room, sleep in; references. Phone SChuyler 4-4712 mornings, N. Y. C., or write Box M-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

FEW ADULT guests, refined atmosphere, $21-$35 per week; modern conveniences; references requested. Mrs. Bertha G. Hayes, SUNNYSIDE FARM, BARRINGTON, N. H.

Merrymeeting in Maine, Camden

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Swim, canoe, bask on the sand; SEA CRUISES; cycling. Delicious food. Rates and folder, D. Doolittle, Elsah, Illinois.

RADIO SERVICE

OSBORNE'S RADIO and PHONOGRAPH SHOP—R. C. A. Victor $9.95 and up. Substantial savings on some models. 207 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL — Double and single rooms, private and semiprivate baths; permanent and tourist. 1620 Sherbrooke W. Fl. 0528.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two rooms, one with private bath, one with semi-private bath; gentlemen; convenient location. Phone NO 0307.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NASHUA, N. H., 269 MAIN STREET
MRS. RICHARD COOK, Hostess
Free Parking Space

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home; $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, light colored, refined, educated, desires employment; hotel, apartment hotel; competent switchboard operator, knowledge of bookkeeping, transcript; also consider business concern such as hall boy, receptionist, messenger or porter; nonunion. Phone Le. 4-3994, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, competent bookkeeper, complete charge office; excellent references. Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

Maine

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES MURRAY
Motor Mart
112 Franklin St.
Dial 4571

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Stokol-Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

Ye Olde House
MacLeod's
A Homelike Eating Place in the Heart of Bangor, Maine
Just Between Main and Columbia Sts.
21 MIDDLE STREET

LEWISTON

FOR GRADUATION
HAMILTON
WATCH
JOANNE
PRICE $50.00
Also Gruen, Elgin and Waltham
Harry KOLIN Jeweler
79 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St Tel. 875

SHOES
For the Boy and Girl Graduate
Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed
C. L. PRINCE & SON
30 Bates Street Lewiston, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

NEW
BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

BEACHWEAR
Ready now as never before with brilliant assortments of swim suits and accessories, slacks, shorts, shirts, play suits, and other beachwear. See us at once for your vacation togs.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
111A High Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE ANTHRACITE COAL 3-2941 BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

Wedding and Graduation GIFTS
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 CONGRESS STREET

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471 Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STETSON STRAW HATS
are entirely different this season
Prices $3.50—$4.00—$5.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CAPITOL OIL COMPANY
2 HALL STREET TEL. 545-W
J. A. STODDARD, Mgr.

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

JUNE
The Month of Brides and Gifts!
Visit our Lower Floor Gift Shop for the unusual in Shower Gifts, Wedding Presents, etc.
HARRY G. EMMONS

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING

Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOWCASES

The Home of a Need of Reliable Dry Goods

Farley's Dry Goods Store
428 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 344-W

F. W. NEAL & CO.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oil, Mowing Machines, Garden Tools, Seeds for Vegetables and Flowers.

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
We can deliver food for
3 MEALS A DAY

Complete Line of
GRADUATION CLOTHES
at
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
482 Central Avenue Tel. 230

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily

FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Daeris Air Conditioned
Restaurant and Tea Room
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 616
Quality Food
WE MAKE OUR OWN ICE CREAM
Afternoon Tea Served

PEOPLE'S MARKET
Tel. 480 487 Central Ave.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT
We Deliver

GOFFSTOWN

A Complete Line of
GROCERIES
Including Many Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
GEORGE E. OFFUTT

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

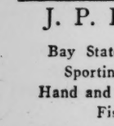
J. P. PITMAN & Co.
Bay State Paints, Hardware, Sporting Goods, Roofing, Hand and Power Lawn Mowers
Fishing Licenses
519 MAIN STREET PHONE 359

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

Depot Sq. Auto Supply Co.
(Next to City Hall)
Tires—Goodyear—Tubes
Tel. 600
Car Greasing and Washing — Free Road Service

MANCHESTER

Draperies and Slip Covers
MADE TO ORDER
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Upholstering
A. P. PRATT
24 Concord St. Phone 6660



Spring Painting
Wall Papering and Decorating. Estimates gladly given—phone 4291R.
ERIC H. ANDERSON
482 Reservoir Ave.

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE DOORWAY to BETTER FURNITURE
New Summer Styles. Countless Wedding Gifts. Refurnish a room or outfit a home. Buy at Hoitts for Quality and Right Price.

C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets

Sunday, June 15th
Father will appreciate the Quality of his GIFT if you buy it at LEAVITT'S and you will be pleased with the savings you will make by so doing. Quality merchandise at the Lowest Prices with the Largest Selection in the State.

LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 82 Malvern St.

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Make FATHER'S DAY
Sunday, June 15th
a memorable one with a gift from
ARTHUR E. MARTIN CO.
836 ELM STREET

New Summer
HANDBAGS . . . $1.00
Colorful or All Whites, Pouch or Underarm. Copies of higher priced bags.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

FEARON'S Inc.
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Phone 3234
Special for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St.

GAS SUNOCO OILS
SUMMER DRIVING
Keep that promise to yourself—to lubricate regularly. Let us call for your car or bring it in and have a thorough grease job done—your summer drives will be more pleasant.
TALFORD'S BLUE SUNOCO
LANGDON AND ELM STREETS

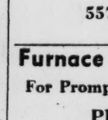
Chrysler—Plymouth
SALES and SERVICE
Leo A. Cavanaugh, Inc.
557 Second Street
Tel. 738

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

We Build for Tomorrow
from BUNGALOW
to SKYSCRAPERS
All work gladly accepted from 10c up
Engineering Service on Wood, Brick, Stone and Concrete
Swanburg Construction Co.
61 AMHERST CALL 4248

New
Frederics Tru-Curl Permanent Wave
The Permanent that looks and acts like natural curly hair!
Permanent from $5 up
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282



Flowers You Wish When You Wish
New Cacti Gardens and Small Pots 25c and up
FLORALIA FLORIST
Successors to Greene's
29 HANOVER STREET

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation clean coal and New England Coke"
CONSOL
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

GOOD SHOES
Correctly Fitted at
SHAINES
ON CONGRESS STREET

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 3600

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers — Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners — Coal, Coke
Range Burners — Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

SHOES : HOSIERY
HATS : BAGS
HENRY'S
WASHINGTON SQUARE

Elizabeth Arden Toiletries
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(Drug Store)
BELLEVUE AVENUE

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Graduation and Wedding Gifts

Starkweather & Williams, Inc.
Paints—Wallpaper
Photo Supplies
160 Westminster Street

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Printing
Pens Repaired
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

NEWPORT NEWS

COTTON SHOP OPEN
Prices from $3.98 to $10.98
SECOND FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby St.
Established 1910

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
Tel. 25645
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats
Vegetables and Fish

Hair Care and Beauty
BENSON'S
Phone 25841 321 Flat Iron Bldg.

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS ILIAD'S
RUG SERVICE
624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned. Repaired and Stored.

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

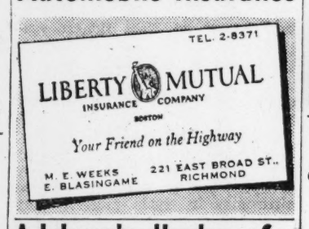
MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Automobile Insurance



A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

SMITHFIELD HAM
Breads—Pies—Salads
Party Sandwiches
Tasty Lunch Boxes
701 WEST GRACE DIAL 3-2805

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

CLOVER BRAND
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

ESSO
Leave your car for
Washing and Greasing
at the
Robertson Esso Service
4th Ave. and Stockton St. Ph. 29-621

CHARLESTON
(Continued)

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

CLARKSBURG

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

Select an appropriate gift at Watts-Sartor-Lear Co. for Father on his Day . . June 15th
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
922 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

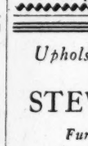
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS
The Great Year-round Specialty Shop of Fifty-two Years
The Rat Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing SUPERTEST Washing

BRITISH GOODS
Sweaters, Homespuns and Worsteds, Men's Suits of British Woollens, China, Table Linens Leather Goods
BRYSON-GRAHAM CO. Ltd.
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store



Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
MERCURY Ford LINCOLN
265 LAURIER AVE. W.

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed, Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Electric Gifts for the June Bride
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

TORONTO

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplie. by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

PICK UP TO-DAY DELIVER TO-MORROW
In our Damp Wash Service everything picked up to day is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E
41 WELLINGTON ST. E
EL. 8671

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

Call car-U-drive
KI. 2133
The Car Rental Service with the Car YOU Prefer

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
DRESSMAKER
SWIM SUITS
Small, Med., Large and O. S.
3.95 4.95
WHITE TERRY ROBES
7.95 8.95
HOSE LINGERIE ROBES
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA. 2928 32 BLOOR W.
Free Parking in Rear

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
BAB-O
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST TEA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
W. B. NOURSE, Proprietor — Phone St. Eustache 612-12

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Specialists
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to Britain
Ask for Particulars
LA. 3932, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

MODERN COLD STORAGE
12 Months Insurance
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manna

The guest, about to lower the window of his hotel room, noticed the figure of a man pulling himself wearily along in the parking space that lay below. The whole scene was one of general dejection. This shabby, lonely figure added to the tone of dreariness as he buttoned up his thin coat against the raw, sharp, March wind. The man above watched him finally slump down on the running board of one of the parked cars.

He looked hungry, discouraged, and aimless. The man at the window getting ready to meet a business acquaintance, took all this in at a glance. On a sudden impulse he put his hand in his pocket and drew out a fifty-cent piece which he threw down at the feet of the slouched figure. He failed to notice it, or to even look up! So, once more the hotel guest let fall another coin, aiming it a little nearer to him this time—but with the same result. It was too much money to lose! A dollar in all; so he had to think quickly.

Taking a piece of paper from one of his pockets, he wrote, "Look around you!" Then he took a candle from a container beside the proverbial Gideon Bible, and broke it in half and wrapped the note around it. He took aim and tossed the weighted message. It hit the shoulder of the man this time and thoroughly aroused him from his stupor.

The telephone was ringing; his business friend was below. So taking one last look to make sure that the now interested man had found the two coins, his benefactor went on downstairs.

Two months later the benefactor went back to the same city and proceeded to park his car in the space beside the hotel. To this keen observer, it was not difficult to recognize the man who now had charge of the place; for although he was better dressed and had lost that beaten look, he knew that it was the same one upon whom he had played the kindly, practical joke!

"New here?" he casually inquired.

The man nodded. "This is my job now!"

Then something in the stranger's manner seemed to encourage further confidence, so he added:

"I hung around here so much that the boss said I might as well get paid for it!" Then he said softly half to himself, glancing up at the window above, "Besides, someone else had a hand in it—I'd like to thank that fellow!"

"Maybe you have!" smiled the other.

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig

HELLO, CHARLIE!
GOOD TO SEE YOU, HANK!
YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN ALONG YESTERDAY! I WENT FOR A LONG SAIL IN JOHN'S BOAT!
SAY, DID I TELL YOU ABOUT SHOOTING A 81 OVER AT GRIFFITH GOLF COURSE?
IT WAS SMOOTH SAILING 'TILL AFTERNOON WHEN A WIND BLEW UP!
YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THE BOYS' EXPRESSIONS WHEN I TOLD THEM MY SCORE!
BOY! WHAT A BOAT! IT TOOK THOSE WAVES AS SMOOTH AS SILK!
MY "DRIVES" WEREN'T SO GOOD—BUT I MADE UP FOR IT ON "PUTTING"!
I NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE IT! ALL HE SEEMS TO THINK ABOUT IS GOLF!
HANK'S A NICE FELLOW, BUT ALL HE TALKS ABOUT IS BOATS—BOATS! YOU'D THINK NOTHING ELSE WAS GOING ON IN THE WORLD!

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Butterfly Wings Get Their Beautiful Colors?

The horn of a rhinoceros; the shaggy fleece of the Angora goat; the barbed spines of a porcupine; and the powdery, dust-like stuff you find on your fingers after touching a butterfly's wings may seem totally dissimilar substances. They have, however, one point in common. All of them are forms of hair.

Butterfly wings are formed of colorless, transparent membrane, clothed with minute scales which overlap like the scales of a fish.

That is why butterflies and moths are classed as Lepidoptera—"scale winged."

The scales are considered to be a modified form of hair. They begin as closed sacs, which later flatten out and become striped with minute parallel grooves or striations.

The purpose served by the scales is twofold: it is to provide coloration for an otherwise colorless member, and to strengthen the wing.

The scales are brightly colored, each scale being all one color. The brilliant markings or patterns on butterfly wings result from what might be termed natural mosaic work, that is, from the arrangement or grouping of suitably colored scales.

Besides the color due to the pigment contained in the scale sacs, butterfly wings also show gleaming iridescent tints like those seen in peacock feathers. As in the peacock feather, this iridescence is due to the action of striations or minute parallel furrows which serve to break up the sunlight into the rainbow colors of which it is composed.

The scales are almost unbelievably tiny. It has been estimated that more than 100,700 separate scales may be required to cover a single square inch of butterfly wing surface! Just imagine, then, how great the total number of scales must be to cover butterfly wings which measure a good half-foot from tip to tip, as do the wings of some of the larger butterflies.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Arrondo, Gen. Fidel Dávila (fē-thĕl′ dä′-vē-lä är-rōn′-dō)—Chief of the Higher General Staff of the Spanish Army.

Cornea, Victor (vēk′-tôr kôr′-nyä)—Leader of the Rumanian Democratic Committee organized in London.

Honda, Kumataro (kōō-mä-tä-rō hōn-dä—even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to the Nanking Government in China.

Raeder, Grand Admiral Erich (ā′-rĭĸ rā′-dĕr) — Commander of the German Navy.

Renda, Abdul Halik (äb′-dōōl′ hä′-lik′ rĕn′-dä′)—President of the Turkish National Assembly.

Sánchez - Gonzales, Capt. Gen. Juan Bautista (hwän bou-tēs′-tä sän′-chāth-gôn-thä′-lās)—High Commissioner and Chief of the Spanish Army in the Balearic Islands.

Schram, Emil (ā′-mĭl shräm)—Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and President of the New York Stock Exchange.

Vallat, Xavier (gzá′-vyā′ vá′-là′) — French Commissioner for Jewish Affairs.

Verlaci, Shefket (shĕf-kĕt′ vĕr-lä′-tsĭ) — Premier of Albania.

Yoldi, Lieut. Gen. Luis Orgaz (lōō-ēs′ ôr-gäth′ yōl′-dē) — High Commissioner and Chief of the Spanish Army in Morocco.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cape Verde Islands (vûrd)—Islands off the west coast of Africa.

Corregidor (kôr-rā′-hē-dôr′)—Important island of the Philippine group.

Feisal II (fī′-sāl; or fā′-sāl)—Boy King of Iraq.

Haifa (hī′-fä) — Location of a British oil base in Palestine.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Miss Florence H. Bade, Chicago

He Answers to the Name of "Abner"

In Lighter Vein

Always on the Right Side

William M. Evarts, the distinguished lawyer and statesman, was once riding on a Pullman car with a friend. When bedtime came, the latter, who had always found it difficult sleeping on trains, remarked:

"Mr. Evarts, to sleep well, do you think it is best to lie on the right side or the left side?"

"If you are on the right side, my friend," said the brilliant lawyer, "it usually isn't necessary to lie at all."—Detroit News.

Revised Version

The cadets were eagerly awaiting their dinners at a certain RAF training school, where the sea air seems to create perpetual hunger. One of them was overheard to remark: "Never was so little waited for by so many for so long."—Manchester Guardian.

What's That Again?

Some of the true stories are really the funniest. A speaker, discoursing on the transitory nature of earthly things, said: "Look now at the great cities of antiquity. Where are they? Why, some of them have perished so completely it is probable they never existed."

—Toronto Globe and Mail.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord *is in this place; and I knew it not.*—Gen. 28:16.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Driven to extreme by fishermen crossing his land, a Kansas farmer posted the property with homemade poems and has had no trespassers since.

St. Louis Star-Times: People are funny. If they have a rich customer who never pays, they won't crack down on him for fear of losing his trade.

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By Le Pelley

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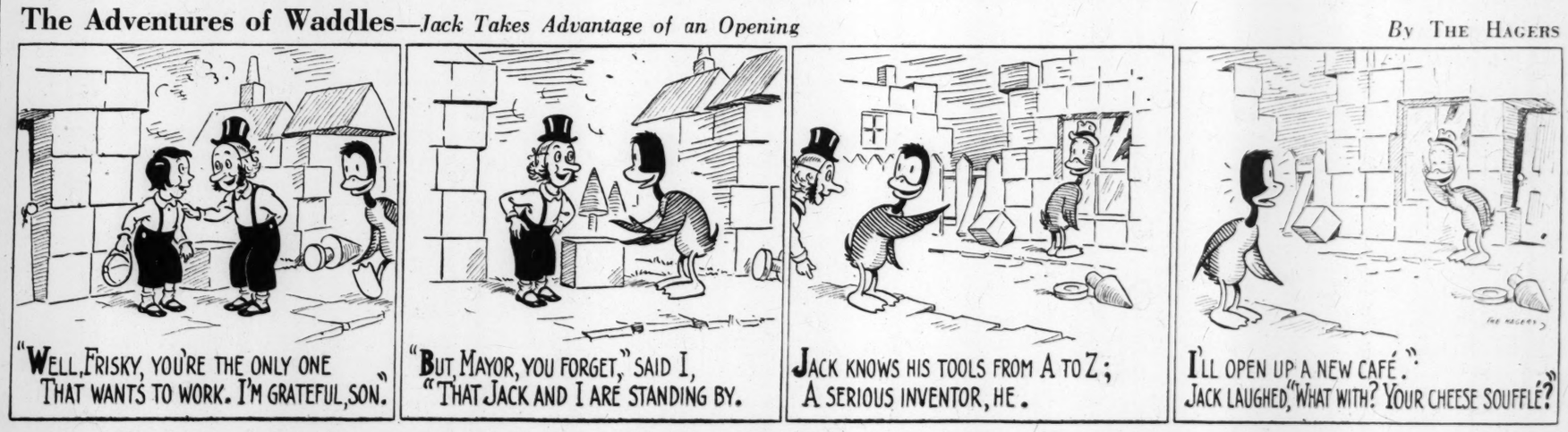
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Big Sale but No Profit!*

By Rodgers

SNIFF SNIFF
Joan decided to make the lemonade this afternoon so it would be all ready to sell at the circus tomorrow—
Jimmy and the Boss wanted a taste, "Just to see if it was sweet enough," they said—
Then along came the "elephant" and, of course, "he" had to be "watered"!
After which there was no point in trying to save the rest for tomorrow, so the whole cast had a sip!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Takes Advantage of an Opening*

By The Hagers


"WELL, FRISKY, YOU'RE THE ONLY ONE THAT WANTS TO WORK. I'M GRATEFUL, SON."
"BUT, MAYOR, YOU FORGET," SAID I, "THAT JACK AND I ARE STANDING BY.
JACK KNOWS HIS TOOLS FROM A TO Z; A SERIOUS INVENTOR, HE.
I'LL OPEN UP A NEW CAFÉ.": JACK LAUGHED, "WHAT WITH? YOUR CHEESE SOUFFLÉ?"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Is Loyal

The strike at the North American Aviation company plant in Inglewood, California, has brought something more than a showdown between Government and Labor; it has brought a showdown between decent, honest, loyal trades unionism and the Communistic fringe of trouble-makers who seek to use Labor for their own purposes.

National leadership of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers has aligned squarely with the Government in urging negotiations before the Defense Mediation Board without stoppage of work. It has ousted Wyndham Mortimer, former UAW vice-president and alleged follower of the Communist party line, who alone of national union officials sponsored the strike. The local leadership is apparently of the immature or adventurer type of which the would-be fomenters of "class war" make use.

The outcome of this and other defense strikes is bound to be a resounding slap to those who think or preach that America is divided. The interests of all classes in America today are merged in one interest: to preserve freedom and democracy against either Communism or Naziism. The overwhelming majority of Labor will respond to the appeal of President Roosevelt to iron out industrial disputes "without stoppage of work," especially since the machinery of a fair and friendly adjustment of workers' grievances is in operation.

It is safe to say that the use of Federal troops, which in ordinary circumstances would be resented by organized labor, will be approved by the great majority in the case of serious defense strikes as a means of preserving the right to work for those who trust to mediation and who want to serve their country at the workbench.

In all probability the proportion of genuinely patriotic and loyal workers in America is as great as it was shown to be in Britain by the vote in the British Labor Party last week when the suggestion of a "negotiated peace" was snowed under by 2,413,000 to 30,000. The people who cast that vote, be it remembered, are the little folk whose tenements have been bombed, who have renounced the use of their full labor bargaining force for the duration of the war, and who yet see enough at stake to hang grimly on.

American workers must see at least as clearly the implications of what happens in their own streets and factories as does Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editor, 3,000 miles away. Gayda the other day pretended that defense strikes in the United States, mentioning that at North American Aviation, were the first phase of civil war which would break the national unity of the United States. German Nazi propagandists, it is reported, have been assiduously spreading the same suggestion in Latin America.

These agents of dissension are in for disillusionment. The fringe of disloyalty is such a small margin on the edge of the American labor movement that it can be sheared off with no appreciable loss and in fact tremendous gain to organized labor. Every test such as that in the Los Angeles suburb of Inglewood helps to define the line for shearing. The next move of the Government should be toward a showdown in the machinists' strike in the shipyards of the San Francisco Bay area. Wherever the opportunity to work is assured at fair wages under the eye of the national mediation services, the answer will come back, "Labor is loyal!"

Thumbing a Plane Ride

Motorists who face gasless Sundays as a result of the national defense effort may find consolation in the National Defense Highway bill. Not that the bill provides a substitute for gasoline or removes the possibility of restricted Sunday driving. But it may improve somewhat the lot of the week-day motorist who is inclined to turn soft-hearted whenever a hitch-hiker wags a thumb at him.

The bill proposes construction of roadside landing strips for airplanes. Perhaps before long, American hitch-hikers can be choosers. They can go by car, or by plane, as fancy dictates. Perhaps they will use automobile transportation only as far as the nearest roadside landing field. Some motorists may be dejected over losing part of the hitch-hiker's patronage. Some will not be. As for hitch-hikers themselves, they apparently are never dejected, and the news of possible improvement in American transportation will start many of them gayly practicing the British thumbs-up salute, for use at roadside landing lanes with a cheerful "Going up, Mister?"

Initiative in Syria

To see British and Free French forces taking the initiative in Syria is a welcome change. If Syrians understand the situation they will respond to the Allies' pledge of independence for Syria and Lebanon.

The Vichy regime's charges against Britain and the de Gaullists can be ignored. The Allied move into Syria is not an aggression against that country. Syria now stands to gain something that has long been denied it by French conservatism, despite promises. Neither is the Allied move an aggression against Vichy. Vichy has slim legal claims on Syria since France has resigned from the League of Nations under which it held the Syrian mandate. In any case, Vichy would have no right to turn that country into a base for Nazi operations.

The encouraging news from Syria should not be read without consideration of possible Nazi strategy. The Nazis already have accomplished much in the way of organization and preparation in Syria. Air fields have been manned with Nazi crews and technicians, while tourists, which one correspondent describes as amazingly blond "Bulgarians," and "advisers" all of military age, have been pouring into Syria. Moreover, there is a possibility that the Nazis are using the Syrian crisis as a diversion while they prepare to attack with renewed force in Libya and Egypt.

One important result of the contest in Syria so far has been the clarification for many more Frenchmen of the position and purposes of the Vichy regime. Considerable numbers of French soldiers, as well as some officers, are reported to have deserted Vichy and taken sides with the Free French forces since the Syrian issue has become acute. There are signs also of growing unrest among Frenchmen the world over, some of them in the lower brackets of the foreign service.

Congress and Primaries

Almost unnoticed amid war's alarms, the United States Supreme Court on May 26 handed down a decision which would ordinarily be headlined as "revolutionary." It may prove a graver "invasion of states' rights" than many of the New Deal experiments such as NRA which were thrown out by the Court a few years back and provoked the great 1937 battle over enlargement of the Court. Now three of President Roosevelt's appointees constitute the minority which charges that the Court is "legislating."

The case was one in which Louisiana election commissioners were accused of altering ballots in a primary. The lower court had held in effect that the primary was not an election and therefore a law of 1870 making it a crime to deprive a citizen of his constitutional rights (of voting in an election) did not apply. In 1921, in the Newberry case, the Supreme Court held that Congress could not regulate primary campaign expenditures. But now it declares that:

> A primary election which involves a necessary step in the choice of candidates for election of Representatives in Congress, and which in the circumstances of this case, controls that choice, is an election within the meaning of the Constitutional provision and is subject to Congressional regulation as to the manner of holding it.

There is great latitude among the States as to election laws. Maine votes in September, for instance, and the Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 2) even makes qualifications of voters in elections for Congress depend on those for the "most numerous Branch of the State Legislature" in any particular State. But the Constitution also (Art. I, Sec. 4) provides that Congress can make regulations affecting congressional elections or alter those set up by States.

Apparently the Court would be unanimous in regarding primaries as a part of elections for Federal office and in holding that Congress has power to regulate them. This is common sense, particularly where nomination means election, as in many Southern States.

Yet the minority contended that Congress has not used its power to regulate primaries and in the Hatch Act specifically refrained from doing so. There appears to be so much question about the position that legislation to clear it up would be desirable.

Anybody out walking with a young lady on a warm summer evening before payday with only a dime in his jeans will agree with Junior that what this country needs is a good 5-cent ice cream soda.

Another proof that this war is different is that no pictures have ever been disseminated showing Der Führer mounted on a white horse reviewing or leading his troops.

Our Readers Say—

"The Only Way to Oppose Wrong—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We need more loyal Christian Americans in this world crisis. If all peoples, regardless of nationality, in Europe, Asia, or America, of whatever race, suddenly decided to look to God as their guiding star, each one tolerant of another's interpretation, wars would cease and dictators would bow their heads with shame at the pathetic tragedy of suffering wrought by their evil desires. You may be interested in these quotations from Theodore Roosevelt's "Fear God and Take Your Own Part":

"Let this Nation fear God and take its own part. Let it exercise patience and charity toward all other peoples and yet at whatever cost unflinchingly stand for the right when the right is menaced by the might which backs wrong. Let it furthermore remember that the only way in which successfully to oppose wrong which is backed by might is to put over against it right which is backed by might." . . .

"I preach antipathy to no nation. I feel not merely respect but admiration for the German people. I regard their efficiency and their devoted patriotism and steady endurance as fraught with significant lessons to us. I believe that they have permitted themselves to be utterly misled, and have permitted their government to lead them in the present war into a course of conduct which if persevered in would make them the permanent enemy of all the free and liberty loving nations of mankind and of civilization itself. But I believe sooner or later they will come to their senses and make their government go right."

Boston (MRS.) BESSIE ARNOLD

"What! No Saturday Paper?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some weeks ago you carried an excellent editorial, "What! No Saturday Paper?" with regard to the effect of wage-hour laws on small-town newspapers.

The editorial was read at a conference of newspaper men who are unfavorably affected by the Wages and Hour Law, during the session of the Iowa Press Association last week. I thought possibly you might be interested in the resolution adopted by the association:

> RESOLVED that the press of Iowa pledges its support to the government and people of the United States in the effort to maintain the opportunities for free government in the world. Whatever we may have come through or wherever we may be going, the immediate task ahead is the defeat of totalitarianism in the world. We would call the American people to a more profound realization of the serious responsibilities ahead of them. Hitler prepared for this war by more work and less booze. The United States has been preparing by less work and more booze. As a Nation we will have to reverse this condition and rise at least to the standard of Hitler in these matters. But we must go further and renew our faith and allegiance to the Divine Creator whom Hitler has rejected. If we do this, then "this Nation under God may have a new birth of freedom, that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The session of the association which adopted these resolutions was well attended and represented about 40 or 50 newspapers from all parts of Iowa.

Indianola, Iowa DON L. BERRY

Women's Rights in Wartime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The point of view about women brought out in an article by Pearl Strachan, "Equal Rights in Wartime?" could profitably be reprinted from time to time. The article argues that if women desire equal rights with men in peace time, they must share wartime duties.

Women in England early demanded and won their right to engage in wartime activities—even dangerous jobs like watching for invading airplanes.

Now is the time for American women to demand their share in defense preparations. We don't want to lose any ground won for us by suffrage workers. We want to work for our country. We want to defend our homes. We want those in charge of defense work to use our talents in the work ahead. We want to be trained. We want to be conscripted—or do we? Are we softies?

Lexington, Mass. (MISS) S. BURTCH

"The Road Ahead Is Long"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

By preaching a crusade of revenge and conquest Hitler has welded a defeated and bankrupt nation into a military machine which has conquered the European continent and terrorizes the whole world. And the Democracies, who had buried their faith in the mud of Flanders during the last war, used nothing to oppose it but the negative emotion of fear.

Yet if our faith in the power of the things of the spirit, love, justice and mercy, is stronger than the Nazis' faith in the invincibility of matter, we can roll back this black wave of reaction. The hour is late and the road ahead long and hard, but if each one of us will put aside laziness, personal ambition and greed now and unite in a single purpose of preserving our freedom and bringing a just peace to the world we will win. EDNA W. SUTTON

New York

Leadership

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States of America must now assume world leadership, co-operating with all nations, wherever possible, for the benefit of mankind. FIELDING J. STILSON

Los Angeles

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Camouflage

Here Is One Girl

Yesterday (I read in the paper this morning) bombs fell on a certain university town in Germany.

This is a small story about a friend of mine. We will call her Kathe. That isn't her real name; but the story about her is true—although, as I say, it is only a small one and may, for some people, make little meaning, or even, perhaps, no meaning at all. For the ear hears what it chooses to hear: this, it selects, and this and this, to consolidate an impression, to guard and gird a loyalty, a doctrine; and there is never a way of knowing if words spoken like this into space will find lodgment in understanding or hover, as scribblings of smoke on air, inconsequential and unreceived. All I am sure of is that since morning Kathe's story has been turning in my head, turning and turning in that persistent fashion of a remembered tune; and now, at night, alone up here, with this measured drive of rain against roof, there is nothing to do but write it down.

Here is the story as Kathe told it to me.

A few years ago she was traveling in France, taking a train from somewhere in the provinces up to Paris.

(It must, incidentally, be mentioned at the outset that she speaks French—as she speaks, indeed, a number of languages—exceptionally well; so that she can move with enviable ease into the furthest zones of a country, among its poets, its peasants, its children.)

Well, as I say, there she was, traveling this April day up to Paris—all by herself, until, at some station, an elderly woman with considerable luggage got into the compartment and sat down opposite her.

She was apparently plainly sunk in profoundest private distress: sitting there motionless with head thrown back, with eyes closed and gloved hands tautly twisted in lap. To know Kathe is to know how instantly her whole thought must have leaned forward. But nothing was said, nothing was shared—not at first, not until some time later on when it was necessary for the Paris-bound passengers to change trains. The woman, getting hesitantly to her feet, seemed suddenly confused before this abrupt demand for a decision; so that Kathe immediately told her, "It's all right! I'll look after your things for you, Madame," and lugged bags, and managed tickets, and found new seats for them opposite each other.

And it was then, after this introduction, that they began to talk.

* * *

"I don't know why," Kathe said, "but she just seemed to need to tell me about it—no, not me—that isn't what I mean in the least. Just—you know—just somebody." And readily enough one understands. And understands, too, why the somebody should have been Kathe.

It isn't necessary to relate in detail the woman's story: simply, it was one of those ancient dilemmas, one of those crises in the human spirit involving dignity and honor and forgiveness, involving the innermost responses of the heart: one of those moments known inevitably, from time immemorial, in any place, to the sensitive, the loyal, the erect. And now, this day, she was going to Paris in the cause of conciliation.

"They tell me," she said, "that I am mad—mad—to attempt such a thing!"

And, "Oh, no!" Kathe cried. "Oh, no!"

"But perhaps I am," the woman declared. "For look at me here! I am not quiet and brave and sure. My hands tremble if I pull them apart, my whole body is wild with fear—"

"But that is only your hands," Kathe said, "that is only your hands and your body and all coward-things of the world telling you, 'It is too much to try! It is too big and good a deed!' "

And they talked like that, growing closer and closer.

"Then you, too," the woman said, "you, too, believe in patience, in humility, in love?"

And Kathe said, "Not only do I believe in them, but I believe they are the most titanic weapons in the world. I believe they are louder than all the thunders in the skies and sharper than any sword ever fashioned."

And so they sat there, talking together. Not an old woman and a young girl, but two people, two travelers traveling a way that had nothing to do with train and track.

It was dusk when they drew into the vast cave of station.

* * *

Together they stood there on the crowded platform, holding hands. There are some kinds of sharing, some kinds of intimacy that are too complete to be prolonged, to be extended into the mundane language of mere sociability. Even as they are fashioned they are somehow finished: a perfect round of rapprochement: a full fruition.

"I thank you," the woman said to Kathe, "with all my heart."

And they stood there, smiling, content to part. Until, abruptly, Kathe thought, "Why, she doesn't know that I'm a German girl!" and almost, in her surprise, said the words aloud; almost exclaimed, in a sort of happy and eager excitement, "But see! See what this tells to us! We have been able to find each other—you a Frenchwoman, I a German. Oh, please see! For this means—"

Nearly she said it, because it seemed so momentous a thing. But before the words had offered themselves they were somehow not there: they were utterly gone.

"For you see," Kathe told me, "quite suddenly I realized it! Just plain as day. I realized that whatever I had been able to give, whatever understanding, or love, or faith, had nothing in the least to do with being German—or being French, or American, or Russian, or English, or anything else under the sun. For goodness can never bear any sort of name except its own. Goodness has no frontiers, no flags. And at those moments when we are being most nearly good—at those moments we are not expressing, not justifying, nationality and race, but finding release from identification with them. At those moments we are stepping outside the prison of the part into the freedom of the whole.

"And so," Kathe said, "I didn't tell her. Because it wouldn't—you see—it wouldn't have been true!"

Yesterday (I read in the paper this morning) bombs fell on a certain university town in Germany.

Three people (the item went on to report) were killed.

Somehow, I don't think Kathe was one of them.

Somehow, I don't think Kathe was even afraid. DORIS PEEL

The Wide Horizon

French Crisis Nearing?

By Norton Webb

Vichy's increasing collaboration with the Axis against Britain may bring nearer the test whether the French people will follow Chief of State Marshal Pétain in this acute reverse of French policy "without mental reservation," as he said it was up to them to do in a recent broadcast. Predictions are already being made by de Gaullists that the French people will rebel at turning against Britain.

This is not unreasonable. All having any depth of understanding of the French people have known, ever since the Nazis first occupied part of France and the Vichy regime was set up, that it was almost absurd to believe the French, who are ultra-liberty loving and marked individualists, would suddenly drop their over 150-year-old Revolutionary republican tradition and become willing adherents of a so-called "new order."

This order they know to be only a modernized version of the feudalism that has sought to re-establish its sway over them time and again. History shows it has declined in influence after each attempt to do so.

Whatever Admiral Darlan may say about France becoming only a "second-rate dominion" in the event of an Anglo-Saxon ordering of the world, many French people sense that "collaboration" means for France to become the servant of a Nazi Reich which hates all those values which have made France a leader in civilization.

* * *

There is nothing to prove today that the Nazis or Vichy have any definite hold over France's people. This is understandable since the fundamentals on which French democracy rested, however peculiar it may have seemed to others, sprang from the same source that granted men their inalienable rights through the Constitution of the United States.

It was quite natural that after the heavy Nazi heel implanted itself on France, a willingness to sign armistice terms and "collaborate" should have been found among the small but influential group known as French Rightists, to whose school the Vichy government belongs. These Rightists find the inception of their convictions in the pre-Revolution period when the king, nobility, and high clergy claimed the absolute right to govern France, affirming all authority came from the top hierarchy. The Revolution turned the tables and affirmed that sovereignty came from the people—from below and not above. This element, the great mass of Frenchmen, has been generally called the Left.

* * *

The two ideologies have collided in France for nearly two centuries. Today all of France's genuine Leftist leaders, or advocates of the republic, are in exile, in prison, or shackled in one way or another as a result of the *mariage de convenance* between Naziism and Vichy. These so-called alliances, incidentally, have always been common in European politics. Neither party has much use for the other basically, but join hands temporarily to each gain profit. Both believe one may put it over the other some time in the future.

The French Right has always been fanatically nationalist and has held that France and everything French alone counted in the world. On this assumption they always in external matters sought to get the most possible for France, giving the least in return.

A traditional doctrine of French Rightists, as the French publicist Alain has shown, has been that war, in itself, is a virtue because it engenders authority and blind obedience. A war for them was a victory for their way of life, says Alain. The most notable examples of this school after the last war were Clémenceau and Poincaré.

* * *

By contrast, the Left in France has been ardently republican. While characteristically French, its policies nevertheless sought to promote certain international ententes, and advocated the organization of world peace.

What support France ever really gave to the League of Nations came from them. In the last post-war period Briand and Herriot were the outstanding examples of this school.

Why Naziism had an *alliance toute trouvée*, or ready-made set of "collaborators" in men of the French Right is explained by their affinities in outlook that made them sheer natural allies.

Tightening of the Nazi-Vichy union may bring a crisis nearer between enslaved republican France and her authoritarian masters.

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